"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are fair, slightly warmer, light southerly winds.

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,295 NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Wheat, 77; corn, 29⅞; cotton, 7 11-16.

CONGRESS.—The first vote on the sugar schedule was taken yesterday in the Senate. The Republican caucus amendment, making a rate of .95 cents a pound on sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard, was adopted. Thirty-two Senators supported the amendment and thirty opposed it.—Page 1.

FOREIGN.—The Spanish Cabinet may be changed after the Summer sojourn of the Court at San Sebastian. Capt. Gen. Weyler's resignation is said to be in the hands of Premier Canovas for use at any time the latter may choose. British troops were massacred in India by hostile natives and many officers and men were killed. A dinner was given by Ambassador Hay in London in honor of Whitelaw Reid, the Special Ambassador to the Queen's Jubilee. Premier Laurier of Canada reached Liverpool last night on the steamship Lucania. Diamond Jubilee day (June 22) has been declared a public holiday in the South African (Transvaal) Republic. Ten miners were killed in Wales by the fall of a cage to the bottom of a shaft 360 feet deep. An alliance has been formed between France and Russia, and a treaty will be signed when President Faure visits St. Petersburg. John Hays Hammond gave a party near Chiselhurst, England, to commemorate his liberation from jail at Pretoria a year ago. The Sultan of Turkey has not yet decided what shall be done with Thessaly.—Page 7.

Page 1.

A defective aluminium cartridge case caused a gun to burst in a trial yesterday at Sandy Hook.

A man saved a little boy from drowning in the East River. He refused to disclose his identity, and hurried away.

Application was made to the Board of Health yesterday for permission to erect a mausoleum in Harlem for the desiccation of the dead by the dry-air process.

Four railroad washouts in Colorado are reported as the result of a cloudburst on the slope of Pike's Peak. Traffic is blocked on many roads.

Chairman Morrison of the Inter-State Commerce Commission insists that by acting as a freight pool arbitrator, Vice President Howard willfully violated the law.

The torpedo boat Porter was subjected to new tests yesterday. She was reversed from full speed ahead to full speed astern in twenty-five seconds, and went only one length before gaining momentum in the desired direction.

Indications in Washington are to the effect that Hawaii may be annexed to the United States before Congress adjourns. She would cede her Crown lands and ports and become a territory in return for protection and the assumption of $4,000,000 of debt.

An attempt was made by an unknown man to blow up the house of Gov. Andrew J. Smith of the National Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth, Kan., yesterday. Mrs. Smith was injured. Joseph W. Oliver, a dishonorably discharged veteran, was arrested on suspicion.

W. J. Bryan is due to arrive in this city some time to-day. The silverites are much interested in his visit, and Tammany leaders are alarmed lest he manage to make himself a third-rail issue in the local campaign. There is a plan on foot to get him to stay and address the Union Square mass meeting of the Knights of Labor Monday night.

Page 2.

Elverton R. Chapman, who was sentenced for contempt in the Senate sugar inquiry, was released from jail in the District of Columbia. He will return to New York on Monday.

The Hamburg liner Auguste Victoria is in port for the first time since she was made over and lengthened sixty feet. Her speed has been increased 1½ knots by increase of boiler power.

Secretary Long has declined to interfere in the case of Ensigns Stone and Osborne, who were charged with harassing the family of Swits Conde of Oswego, N. Y., whose daughter is the object of young Stone's affection.

President McKinley was received yesterday at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition in Nashville. He delivered an oration in eulogy of the State. His reference to the preservation of the Union was particularly enthusiastically applauded.

In an attempt last evening to escape a mounted officer in Williamsburg, Aaron Ross, the pursued man, climbed over two fences and a water main ditch. The officer put his horse at the fences and the ditch and cleared them all, except the last, where there was a stumble that gave Ross time enough to seek refuge in a house, where he was captured.

Page 4.

Byron McClelland, one of the best-known turfmen in America, is dead in Lexington, Ky.

Frederick Miller was shot and fatally wounded by a double-action revolver in the hands of Charles Zebulka, who pointed it at him in joke. The tragedy occurred in a saloon in Newark.

Page 5.

Father Dolling of England is to preach in Hoboken to-morrow.

A new edifice for the German Reformed Church is to be erected on Sixty-eighth Street.

A Congregational Council will investigate the case of the Rev. Mr. Widdemer next Monday.

The new Central Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, will be opened for services to-morrow, and the dedication services will continue for a week.

Dissatisfaction with "Col." Hadley has led the Parochial Missions Society to abandon the control of the United States Church Army after next September.

Arrangements have been perfected for a reception to their President, Dr. F. E. Clark, by the Christian Endeavorers of this city. Dr. Clark is expected here next Friday, and the reception will be held in Carnegie Hall.

Page 7.

The annual freshman parade at Princeton called out ex-President Cleveland's house last night, and he made a brief address.

The class of '97 was graduated at West Point yesterday, the cadets receiving their diplomas from Adjt. Gen. Ruggles.

One death occurred on the steamship Advance a few hours before she arrived in port yesterday from Colon. The victim was William H. Korn of Buffalo. The second-cabin passengers were detained on Hoffman Island.

Gerald M. Stanton, a retired dry goods merchant, overexerted himself last evening in running to catch a train and died suddenly in the Grand Central Station.

Policeman William Schraegler was shot by a burglar in Camden, N. J. The gang to which Schraegler's assailant belonged, it is thought, had previously robbed the Post Office in Collingswood.

A handwriting expert testified at Coopers-town that the will of Westcott had been altered after it was signed. Mrs. D. Pope-Westcott, who is accused of causing the death of Westcott, was disconcerted by the testimony.

Thomas M. Bram, formerly mate of the barkentine Herbert Fuller, who is under sentence of death for the murder of Capt. Nash of the vessel, had his sentence indefinitely postponed because of the appeal of his attorneys, in Boston, to the Supreme Court.

The Board of Health of Rome, N. Y., has adopted a rule requiring all persons selling meat to butchers to have it inspected by the Meat and Milk Inspector and marked with a white tag when first-class and with a red tag when second-class.

Page 12.

Mrs. Mary Brown, a tenant of 231 Fifth Street, fell dead yesterday while fighting Mrs. Alice Dunn, the janitress.

The Chinese celebrated the three thousand and forty-first birthday of Quon Gung, a warrior of 3,000 years ago, by prayers and supplications.

Magistrate Flammer dismissed the charge of attempting to bribe preferred by W. W. Taylor against Brian G. Hughes. Taylor admitted he had tried to borrow money of Hughes.

Representatives of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines did not appear before the Sinking Fund Commissioners. H. J. Braker made a new offer to the city for the Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines.

The question of vestments being brought to a vote in the General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church yesterday, resulted in a victory for the black-gown party, and the leaders of the surplice faction at once laid down their offices. A split in the church is threatened.

A jury was obtained in Part I., General Sessions, yesterday in the case of the officers and Directors of the American Tobacco Company, who are indicted for a conspiracy to restrict trade and commerce. By request of counsel, Judge Fitzgerald then adjourned the case until Monday.

Joseph Richardson, the venerable and eccentric millionaire contractor, who died Tuesday, was buried yesterday. The funeral procession and services attracted large crowds. The coffin which he had kept ready thirty-two years was found too small. It was taken apart and the pieces screwed inside of a larger coffin.

The commercial delegates spent yesterday in New Jersey. They were welcomed in Spanish by Mayor Seymour of Newark, and were greatly pleased thereat. J. Cordeiro de Graca responded in English and conveyed some significant hints on free raw materials bearing on the tariff question. In the evening the delegates attended a reception at the Catholic Club, this city.

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BOMB IN A SOLDIERS' HOME.

Attempt to Kill Gov. Smith in Leavenworth, Kan., With Dynamite—His Wife Injured.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 11.—A diabolical attempt was made upon the life of Gov. Andrew J. Smith of the National Soldiers' Home and his wife and daughter, between 4 and 5 A. M. to-day, by some person who is as yet unknown. Dynamite was employed, and the explosion wrecked the Governor's beautiful residence. Mrs. Smith had a miraculous escape from death, the explosion being directly beneath her bed chamber. She was completely prostrated by the shock, as well as severely injured, and is now in a precarious condition. Gov. Smith and his daughter, Miss Daisy, occupied rooms on the second floor, and escaped serious consequences.

The report was heard distinctly in this city, three miles away, and many residents were aroused by the shock, which was not unlike the rumbling produced by an earthquake. Veterans in the barracks were thrown from their cots and a panic was prevented with difficulty.

Gov. Smith attributes the attempt on his life and that of his family as a direct result of the persecution that he claims has been waged against him during the past five or six years.

Joseph W. Oliver, a dishonorably discharged veteran, has been arrested by the police of this city. The evidence against him is strong. He had just come to his room after being out all night. His clothes were bedraggled and he said he was sorry the explosion had not killed the Governor, as he deserved such a fate. Oliver bears a bad reputation.

GUN BURST AT SANDY HOOK.

Defective Aluminium Cartridge Case Let Gas into the Gun Jacket.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., June 11.—The endurance test of a Gerdom breechblock fitted to a 3.2-inch rapid-firing field gun came to an abrupt end to-day. The gun burst at the breech, sending pieces flying in every direction, but without injuring any of the many employes working in the vicinity.

The cause of the accident was found in the introduction of a new experimental aluminium cartridge case, six of which had been fired, but the head of the seventh gave way, allowing gas to get between tube and jacket of the gun. Over 900 rounds had been fired from the gun with the Gerdom block, which had stood a heavy test and was considered a very good one. It is considerably injured by the bursting of the gun.

MAY TRY TO RAISE THE ELBE.

A Diving Apparatus Which May Prove Adequate in Use on the Lakes.

MILWAUKEE, June 11.—If the wrecking company which has discovered the long-lost steamer Pewabic is successful with its new diving apparatus in this venture, a contract will be closed with the North German Lloyd to recover the ocean steamer Elbe, and its treasure of $500,000 in gold. The Elbe lies in 250 feet of water, a depth at which diving bells heretofore constructed have been useless, and from observations and soundings taken, is in good condition.

The Elbe was sunk in a collision in the North Sea on the night of Jan. 30, 1895, and 300 lives were lost. The officers of the wrecking company have been conferring with the North German Lloyd for some months, and the result of the work on the Pewabic will decide the outcome.

THIS MAN A MODEST HERO.

Saved a Boy from Drowning and Then Hurried Away.

Herbert Elsey, four years old, of 202 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, while at play last night, fell from the pier at the foot of East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street. An unknown man, attracted by the cries of the other children, who ran screaming up the pier as Herbert fell off, came to the rescue. He plunged into the river, and soon had the little chap on the dock all right.

Herbert's mother came rushing up, and after she recovered her composure, turned to thank the rescuer. But he hurried away, refusing to give his name or address to the grateful mother. All he said was: "Oh, it's all right. I have a little boy about his age. I know how we should feel to lose him. Good-bye."

TO DESICCATE THE DEAD.

A Mortuary Company Organized to Thus Dispose of Bodies.

The Board of Health got an application yesterday morning from a company of which James S. MacCoy is President, for a permit to erect a new mausoleum above One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street.

The structure will be divided into three compartments, one for single sepulchres, one for groups, and one for families. Each sepulchre will have fresh-air ingress and egress conduits. Bodies will be desiccated by a dry-air process. Each body will be placed in a seamless inclosure and subjected to rapid dry-air currents, which convey to a detached pumping furnace the aerified fluids and gases, with such diseased germs as they may contain, and leave behind the desiccated solid matter, hermetically sealed from contact with the atmosphere.

The egress conduits from the various sepulchres will terminate in a separate building, when the vitiated air will be purified by passing through a furnace. Noxious matter will, it is claimed, be thus prevented from passing into the atmosphere outside. The cost of family compartments in the mausoleum will range as high as $40,000. Dr. Fawler of the Health Board approves the idea, and says the permit will be granted on Tuesday.

Long Island Railroad.

The Shelter Island and Hamptons Express, on Friday and Saturday, June 11 and 12, will leave Long Island City at 3 P. M. and Brooklyn (Flatbush Av.,) at 2:55 P. M. for Riverhead, Jamesport, Mattituck, Cutchogue, Southold, Greenport, Westhampton, Quogue, Good Ground, Shinnecock Hills, Southampton, Water Mills, Bridgehampton, Sag Harbor, Easthampton, Amagansett, and Montauk. On and after June 17 this train will run daily except Sunday.—Adv.

W. J. BRYAN COMES TO-DAY

Tammany Leaders Much Exercised Lest the Boy Orator Inject Himself into the Local Campaign.

SILVER MEN WANT HIM TO TALK

A Plan to Get Him to Stay Over Till Monday and Address the Knights of Labor Meeting in Union Square.

William J. Bryan, the silver Democratic candidate for President in the last campaign, is due to arrive in this city over the New York Central Railroad either this morning or early this afternoon. Rooms have been secured for him at the Bartholdi Hotel, where he stopped when he was in this city during the campaign.

It was stated yesterday by some of the silver men that Mr. Bryan was simply coming here to see friends, and that he would make no speech while here. Col. William L. Brown and some of the members of the Progressive Democratic League and of the Bimetallic Association will meet him at the station, and there is a proposition to give him a lunch at the Bartholdi at 8 o'clock. It was also stated yesterday that there would be a conference of silver men at the hotel at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The officers of the Progressive Democratic League, however, said yesterday that no arrangements for a conference had been made. All that they knew was that Mr. Bryan was coming. Their headquarters are at the Bartholdi, and some of their members believe that his visit here will enable them to force Tammany to make an out-and-out declaration for free silver in its Greater New York platform this Fall.

A determined effort is also to be made to get Mr. Bryan to remain over in this city until Monday night in order that he may speak at the labor meeting to be held in Union Square to advocate the municipal ownership and operation of franchises. This meeting is to be held under the auspices of District Assemblies Nos. 49 and 253, Knights of Labor, of this city, and District Assemblies Nos. 75 and 220, of Brooklyn. A committee of the Knights, headed by Master Workman Collins, will probably meet Mr. Bryan upon his arrival, and urge him to speak at the meeting. If he cannot remain in the city until that night they will urge him to speak either on July 4 or on some other day in the near future.

It is alleged that certain Republicans in the Knights are particularly anxious to have Mr. Bryan talk here, and some of their Democratic associates are claiming that Senator Platt's friends are at work to secure an address from Bryan.

Sent No Word to Sheehan.

The Tammany leaders profess not to be at all disturbed at the prospect of Mr. Bryan's visit. When John C. Sheehan was asked about the matter yesterday, he said that he had received no word that Mr. Bryan was to visit this city, except what he had received from the newspapers. He said that if Mr. Bryan came to the city, he would doubtless see him, although he had no information upon the subject whatever. Mr. Sheehan was asked if Mr. Bryan was to be invited to speak at the Fourth of July celebration of the Tammany Society.

"Why," said Mr. Sheehan, "all prominent members of the party will be invited to attend the Fourth of July celebration. The invitations have not yet been sent out. Mr. Bryan will receive one of them, when they are ready."

The ultra-silver men in Brooklyn under the leadership of Senator Coffey expect ex-Gov. Altgeld to speak in the Academy of Music in that city on July 5. It is said that Supreme Court Justice Gaynor will preside at the meeting. There is still some question as to whether Mr. Altgeld is coming or not.

The Progressive League, which insists that Tammany must indorse free silver, issued a new campaign document yesterday. It was displayed on the walls of the headquarters in the Bartholdi. It is in the form of a catechism, and reads as follows:

The Silverites' Catechism.

"What is the standard of Democracy?"
"The Chicago platform."
"Do all Democrats profess allegiance?"
"Necessarily."
"Are there any other Democrats?"
"No."
"Are persons who repudiated that platform and voted against the candidates of the party entitled to membership in or recognition by Democratic organizations?"
"No."
"What are such persons?"
"Bolters and Traitors."
"Should they be tolerated in the party organization?"
"No."
"Name some conspicuous local examples."
"T. F. Gilroy, Hugh J. Grant, R. P. Flower, W. C. Whitney, Perry Belmont, Jacob Cantor, James J. Phelan, A. P. Fitch, J. D. Crimmins, Andrew White, James J. Martin, D. Lamont, F. R. Coudert, Grover Cleveland, Theodore W. Myers, W. F. Sheehan, Isidore Wormser, J. De Witt Warner, E. E. Anderson, De Lancey Nicoll, D. E. Sickles, F. M. Scott, R. B. Roosevelt."

The Tammany men are pondering this question: "Will Bryan talk?" The O'Brien Democrats have invited Senator Ben Tillman to speak at their County Committee meeting in the Murray Hill Lyceum on June 28.

MORRISON BLAMES HOBART.

Says the Vice President Clearly and Willfully Violated the Federal Law.

CHICAGO, June 11.—Chairman Morrison of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, speaking of Vice President Hobart's alleged connection with the pooling arrangement, said to-day:

"Mr. Hobart must have known the way the pool would be viewed by the public, but he contented himself with taking the stand of Eastern capitalists that a pool is a legitimate railroad aid. It is unfortunate for him that the courts have not looked upon the matter in that light. There is nothing to be said personally against Mr. Hobart, and there is no reason to doubt him when he says that he never made a decision on a freight pooling arrangement during the time that he was one of the arbitrators of the General Traffic Association."

HELD HIS HEAD UNDER WATER.

Remarkable Suicide of an Octogenarian in Oxford, Conn.

DERBY, Conn., June 11.—News has just reached here from Zoar Bridge in the town of Oxford, that Charles Lum, an octogenarian, committed suicide Thursday morning by holding his head in a barrel of water. Lum was a well-to-do retired farmer. No cause for his deed is known.

NO FUSIONS IN WISCONSIN.

Discovery of a Secret Act Requiring Straight Tickets.

MILWAUKEE, June 11.—It has been discovered that the late Legislature passed a law which prohibits the fusion of political parties. Under it no candidate's name can appear more than once on an official ballot, and any one receiving a nomination from more than one party shall have his name printed in the column assigned to the party which nominated him first, unless he expresses a preference to have his name printed under the heading of some other party from which he has also received the nomination.

It is said that this provision was secretly added to a bill amending the election laws.

WASHOUTS IN THE WEST.

Cloudburst on Pike's Peak Stops Traffic on Many Railroads—Denver Car Lines Blocked.

DENVER, June 11.—Four railway washouts, a twenty-five-thousand-dollar fire, and a host of minor losses epitomizes the evil results of the storm which prevailed in Denver and the southeastern section of the State generally from near 7 o'clock last evening until a little after midnight. A cloudburst on the slope of Pike's Peak shut off traffic on the Rio Grande and Midland lines between Manitoba and Colorado Springs. Sixteen miles out of Denver the Julesburg tracks were washed out in spots for miles in length, leaving the 10:30 o'clock Union Pacific train for Chicago stalled at the Union Station.

The washout on the Burlington and Missouri River Road occurred near Barr Station, so that the 9:50 train over that line for the East was not able to leave Denver until this morning. Men were at work all night repairing the damage done by the storm.

According to the Weather Bureau report, .83 inch of rain fell in Denver between 6:40 and 10:10 o'clock. From the time the storm reached its height until travel ceased upon the streets, the car lines were either inoperative altogether or gave but poor service. Many parts of the city were flooded to a depth of several feet, numbers of families having abandoned their homes. It is feared that ranchmen living in the low lands to the east of this point have lost heavily in stock and buildings by the night's floods. The storm was general all over Southwestern Colorado.

LOGS BOUND FOR THE SEA.

Some 28,000,000 Feet Pass Holyoke and Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 11.—A large part of a drive of logs in the Connecticut River, containing 28,000,000 feet, is on the way to the Sound, the boom at Holyoke, which was relied upon to stop them, having broken at 6 o'clock this morning. The big mass of logs first broke the boom at Bellows Falls Wednesday night, was augmented at Turner's Falls by more logs, broke the boom there, passed the incomplete boom at Mount Tom, below Northampton, and reached Holyoke last night. There they were held until this morning, and about 4,000,000 feet finally saved. A temporary boom has been constructed at Springdale, just below Holyoke, and many will be caught there, but the greater part has already passed and began to go by this city at 8 o'clock.

Some damage was done by the high water and swift current to materials and machinery used in building the new dam at Holyoke. The rise of the water was so sudden as to catch the contractors unprepared. The clearing weather renders further damage along the valley unlikely.

At 9 o'clock the water was at the fifteen-foot mark, having risen 2 feet 10 inches since yesterday noon, and 2 feet since 6 o'clock last evening. It is still rising. During the night there were a few logs running, but not enough to be a source of danger. Shortly after 6 o'clock this morning the big boom at Holyoke broke, letting millions of feet of logs loose. The insurance guard of these showed up in the river here a little before 8 o'clock, and shortly after 8 the great body of them came into view. The wind, from the northeast, drove them to the west side of the river, and at about 9:30, looking up stream from the old toll bridge for nearly a mile, the entire western half of the river had the appearance of being planked, so solidly together were the logs running.

Thousands of people line the walks on the bridges across the river, watching the drift of the logs, and along the banks on the west shore are hundreds of others either watching operations or striving to lay up a supply of firewood for the Summer by catching a few of the great sticks.

TRAIN RAN OVER A CHILD.

The Little One, Asleep Between the Rails, Was Unharmed.

DALLAS, Texas, June 11.—When Jake Corn, an engineer on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, rounded the curve south of St. Joe to-day he saw a little child on the track lengthwise of and between the rails. Before he could stop the train it had passed over the child.

When the train stopped he ran back, and the child sat up and began to cry. The noise of the train had awakened and frightened it, but it was otherwise unharmed.

HARRISBURG POLITICIAN DEAD.

Herman J. Wolz Takes Strychnine by Mistake and Expires.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 11.—Herman J. Wolz, a well-known Democratic politician, took strychnine by mistake to-day and died several hours later in great agony. He was forty years old, and until recently held a position in the Internal Revenue Service.

Mr. Wolz was at one time publisher of The Harrisburg Sunday Capital, and afterward one of the proprietors of The Evening Star. He was also for several years Chairman of the City Democratic Committee. A widow and one child survive him.

NEW KIND OF ARITHMETIC.

Proposed to Use It in Chicago Schools—Work of Prof. Moore.

CHICAGO, June 11.—Although the Board of Education said last year that no changes would take place in the school textbooks this year, it now is proposed to displace the arithmetic in use with a new work by Prof. Moore of Chicago University. The book is now on the press of the American Book Company. It is claimed for it that it does away with the old method of teaching the science of numbers by rules.

Prof. Moore aims to teach the pupil the philosophy of numbers by making him reason out the why and wherefore of results, rather than work out results by memorized rule. The book takes up simple arithmetic, decimals, and geometry simultaneously. Letters are used to a great extent instead of numbers.

RECEIVER TO COLLECT RENTS.

Sequel to a Foreclosure Suit Against Congressman Lorimer.

CHICAGO, June 11.—E. Norman Scott was appointed receiver to-day by Judge Tuley, to collect rents and manage the property involved in a foreclosure suit begun against Congressman William Lorimer by the Pacific Loan and Homestead Association.

The mortgage on the property in question was foreclosed in December, and Jan. 11 there was a Master's sale, which failed to bring the amount of the mortgage. The foreclosure decree of December was for $2,791.

The amount realized at the Master's sale was $483.93 less than that amount, and a deficiency decree was entered for the amount of the shortage.

SENDING THE LEPER BACK.

Will Be Returned to Allegheny in a Sealed Freight Car.

PITTSBURG, June 11.—Mrs. Sansoni, the leper, who has caused so much trouble for Allegheny and Baltimore health officials, will be sent back to Allegheny in spite of that city's protest. It is said that the Baltimore officials are preparing a special car for her transportation.

It will be a steel freight car, fitted up as comfortably as possible, and it is to be sealed until it reaches its destination. Both the Pennsylvania and Baltimore Railroad Companies have made protests against carrying the car, but the Baltimore officials claim they will have to haul it.

The Rev. L. D. McCabe Dying.

DELAWARE, Ohio, June 11.—The Rev. L. D. McCabe, for over half a century a professor in the Wesleyan University, is dying.

HAWAII MAY BE ANNEXED

To Become a Territory, and Cede Her Ports and Crown Lands to the United States.

NO CITIZENSHIP FOR ASIATICS

A Message to Congress May Be Expected Before the Close of the Present Session—The Treaty May Follow the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The indications here warrant the belief that the details of a scheme for the annexation of Hawaii will soon be submitted to Congress. These plans have been under consideration for a long while, and the persistent work of former Minister Lorin A. Thurston and Mr. Castle, the present Minister, has met with great encouragement, in spite of the fact that Congress has been so largely occupied with Cuba. They have interviewed members of the Foreign Relations Committee, in the House and Senate, and have been constant visitors at the State Department. They claim that the Administration favors the idea, and that Congress will soon receive the convention.

The articles of convention in the proposed scheme of annexation are interesting. Hawaii is to become a territory of the United States, ceding all her ports and Crown lands, in exchange for the protection of the United States. She is to be known in the galaxy as the Territory of Hawaii. The United States, it is proposed, shall assume the debt of the Hawaiian Republic to the limit of $4,000,000.

It is the present purpose, say the friends of the annexation policy, to extend full territorial rights of citizenship to all residents of Hawaii, except Asiatics. Chinese residents and "Coolie" laborers, who form a part of the resident population of Hawaii, will not be permitted to come to the United States under any of the present privileges granted Chinamen to remove from one territory of the United States to another.

Friends of annexation in Washington declare that the President will submit a message to Congress on the subject before the adjournment of the present session.

The effect of excluding from citizenship in the United States the Asiatic population is considered the most serious feature of the proposed annexation. If adhered to, in the opinion of many public men here, it would lead to a straining of diplomatic relations with China and Japan.

Speaking of Hawaiian annexation Senator Frye is reported as saying to-day:

"It is my opinion that President McKinley, before the adjournment of this extra session, will send to the Senate a treaty of annexation of Hawaii."

It is understood the treaty will be sent in immediately after the tariff bill passes the Senate. Senator Frye declined to say positively that the treaty will come in this session, but his cordial relations with the President and his extra conservatism when speaking of foreign affairs warrant the belief that he has positive information of the President's intentions and speaks by the card.

JAPAN AGAINST HAWAII.

Three More Complaints Filed Against the Republic.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Hawaiian Legation in Washington is advised of three new complaints filed against the Hawaiian Government by Japan. One of these charges the Hawaiian customs officials with discriminating against Japanese wine, in favor of the California product; another takes exception to an order of the Hawaiian Board of Immigration to the owners of plantations, requiring them in making contracts for Oriental labor to make those contracts for two Chinese to one Japanese in every case, and a third complains of an order displacing a Japanese physician on a plantation.

The legation is also informed that there is no abatement of the Japanese demands, on account of Hawaii's position with reference to Japanese immigration.

THE CYCLONE AT LYLE, MINN.

Strange Freaks in the Whirling Wind—Horse Blown Eighty Rods and Not Injured.

LYLE, Minn., June 11.—The cyclone which struck this vicinity last night laid waste a track about 200 yards wide and ten miles long. Thousands of dollars' worth of property is in waste. The barn on the Funda farm was the first to suffer; J. C. Owens's fine residence, barn, and granaries are destroyed. He and his family went into the cellar, and none was injured.

At Howard's all outbuildings were wiped away. Charles Howard, a son, was going from the barn to the house when the wind struck him, and he grabbed hold of a large rock and escaped being carried away. The Woodbury schoolhouse was demolished. Charles Seversin's fine farm property was all destroyed. His skull was badly fractured, and it is feared he cannot live.

William Stipe's farm buildings were picked up and smashed into kindling wood. The entire family got into the cellar before the storm struck. Mrs. Stipe, however, was badly injured. Mrs. Berg's new house was next destroyed. At John Johnson's all were in the cellar when the house was swept from over them, but nobody was hurt. Joseph Wyborney's barn and house are gone, scattered to the four winds. One of his horses was picked up and landed eighty rods distant, and not scratched.

Henry Hanson's buildings are all destroyed and Hanson is a corpse. P. K. Johnson and Hanson's wife and two children are in a critical condition. Johnson was found hanging to a wire very badly cut and unconscious. At Willis Bryan's there is a scene of total destruction. He gathered his family, consisting of a wife and three children, into a corner of the cellar and stood over them. As the house was lifted from above them a stone weighing over 200 pounds rolled down over his back, inflicting ugly wounds and pinning his leg to the cellar floor. Christian Peterson's property is all destroyed, and he cannot live.

Both the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Illinois Central Railroads had a number of freight cars wrecked.

Charles Lansom's house was destroyed, and he and his wife were badly hurt. For several hours their little twelve-months'-old baby was lost, but it was finally found penned in between some timbers.

There were nineteen persons injured, one killed and three fatally injured. The injuries of two are doubtful. A careful estimate puts the total property damage at $80,000.

OPENING UP ARKANSAS.

Railroad 500 Miles Long to Enter 13 Counties of the State.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 11.—The Smith Railroad bill, granting 1,000 acres of swamp land for every mile of railroad constructed in this State to the Springfield, Little Rock and Gulf Railroad, passed the lower branch of the Arkansas Legislature here to-day. It now goes to the Governor.

The road will be 500 miles in length, and penetrates thirteen of the counties of the State, none of which now have a railroad entering their borders. The road will be owned by Chicago and New York capitalists, and ground will be broken at once.

Former Senator Bradbury.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 11.—Former United States Senator J. W. Bradbury was ninety-five years old yesterday, and his ninety-sixth year was entered upon with hearty congratulations from Augusta friends. His ability and health is wonderful for a man of his years.

TORPEDO BOAT'S NEW FEAT.

From Full Speed Ahead to Full Speed Astern in Twenty-five Seconds.

The United States torpedo boat Porter was put through her maneuvring paces yesterday, and came up to all expectations.

The Board of Inspection was taken down to the Lower Bay in the morning. The little black flier cut her way through the waters, and, although no attempt was made to obtain phenomenal speed, all other craft were quickly passed and left behind. Once out of the channel the work of testing the torpedo guns were begun. Three torpedoes were fired. Two worked excellently, but the third was not successful, as the locking device refused to work.

Then the little flier's ability to twist and turn was exhibited. Her turning circle was found to be about 1,100 feet. In reversing from full speed ahead to full speed astern, and vice versa, she proved a wonder, taking only 25 seconds, and moving less than her own length before she gained momentum in the desired direction.

THREE-CENT FARES UPHELD.

Indiana Supreme Court Passes on the Law Relating to Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 11.—The Supreme Court of Indiana to-day decided that the three-cent street car fare law is constitutional.

It relates to Indianapolis only. In the Federal Court recently the same law, passed by the last Legislature, was declared unconstitutional, and injunctions were granted by Judge Showalter against its enforcement. The State will insist on three-cent fares unless the street car company secures an injunction pending appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

STATE ASYLUM EXPENDITURES.

Enormous Amount of Provisions Consumed During Last Year.

ALBANY, June 11.—Some idea of the magnitude of the requirements of the State Hospitals for the Insane can be obtained from the following statement as to staples consumed during last year:

Flour, 26,235 barrels; meat, 4,749,025 pounds; sugar, 1,012,487 pounds; coffee, 321,324 pounds; tea, 75,765 pounds; butter, 941,170 pounds; eggs, 463,160 dozen. The total consumption of coal was 97,761 tons. The expenditure during the year for provisions and stores amounted to $1,027,697.13; total expenditure for clothing, $179,305.64.

The commission confidently expects that the expenditures of the current year will not materially exceed the foregoing.

NO MONEY FOR PENSIONS.

Payment Stopped in Pittsburg for Lack of Funds.

PITTSBURG, June 11.—An order was received at the Pension Office here to-day stopping the payment of United States pensions. The local Federal employes have not been paid for several months, and had it not been for the Columbia National Bank lending money to pay witness and jury fees the last term of court here would have been compelled to adjourn before its work was completed.

The suspension of payments is ordered until next month, when it is expected that the Deficiency bill will be passed. The local agent has $41,000 on hand, but the order is to send this to New York.

CHECKS FOUND IN A JUNKSHOP.

Cook County Treasurer's Janitor Throws $6,000 in the Waste.

CHICAGO, June 11.—Acres of waste paper were carefully gone over in the different junk dealers' establishments throughout the city upon the slender hope of discovering $6,000 worth of checks and drafts that had been sent to the County Treasurer by property owners in payment of their taxes. The hope was realized and every check recovered.

The clause of this was the action of a colored janitor, who mistook the envelopes containing the checks, which had been placed in a basket and left outside the vault the night before, for waste paper and sent it away to the ragpickers with the other waste.

J. Unold, who presides over one of the eight "cashiers'" boxes, secured a list of the junk dealers who buy the county's waste, and two men were sent to each establishment. It chanced that Mr. Unold himself was the discoverer of the valuable papers. The establishment in which they were found, after long and tedious searching, was located at 318 Desplaines Street.

SHERMAN MAY BE COLLECTOR.

Congressman Foote in Albany to Advance His Claims.

ALBANY, June 11.—The presence of Congressman Foote about the Capitol to-day caused considerable speculation among the politicians. It was learned definitely, however, that he was here in the interest of Congressman James S. Sherman for Collector of the Port of New York, and that he was confident of landing his man, maintaining that Mr. Sherman will receive the united support of the New York delegation, with the exception of Congressman Quigg, who, with Thomas C. Platt, favors Mr. Bidwell of New York for the place, because of the friendship of Frank Platt for Mr. Bidwell.

Among Sherman's most active workers is Benjamin Odell. He and the up-country Republican politicians wanted him for the Republican nomination for Governor next year. But the Aldridge-Payn combination has set its cap on George W. Aldridge for the nomination and fell into the plan of advancing Sherman for Collector. Sherman and the late Roscoe Conkling were the youngest Mayors Utica ever had. Congressman Sherman still resides in Utica, the home of Ellis H. Roberts.

Illinois Steel Mill Reopened.

JOLIET, Ill., June 11.—The Merchants' Mill of the Illinois Steel Company, which employs 450 men, was opened to-day after a shut-down of three months.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure has fallen in the lower lake region and on the northern Rocky Mountain slope, and has risen in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, and in the Southwest; it is slightly above the normal on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts, decreasing to the northward and westward.

The temperature has risen except in the Southwest. A few scattered showers have occurred in the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region, and showery conditions prevail in the West Gulf States. Increasing cloudiness and scattered showers are indicated for the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys and the Southwest, with rising temperature. The weather will continue fair on the Atlantic coast and in the Northwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	57	59	60
6 A. M.	55	58	62
9 A. M.	62	64	66
12 M.	70	69	73
4 P. M.	73	77	77
6 P. M.	72	76	75
9 P. M.	66	71	70
12 P. M.	64	66	67

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....68⅝
Weather Bureau.....68⅛
Corresponding date 1896.....65
Corresponding date for last 20 years...69

SENATE VOTES ON SUGAR

Republican Caucus Amendment Changing the House Rate on High-Grade Sugars Adopted.

BALLOT 32 YEAS, 30 NAYS

One Democrat, One Silver Republican, One Populist, and Twenty-nine Straight Republicans Cast the Affirmative Vote.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The first test vote on the sugar schedule was taken in the Senate late to-day, resulting in the adoption of the Republican caucus amendment, changing the House rate on sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard to 1.95 cents per pound, by the close vote of: Yeas, 32; nays, 30. The affirmative vote was made up of twenty-nine Republicans, one Democrat, (McEnery of Louisiana,) one silver Republican, (Jones of Nevada,) and one Populist, (Stewart of Nevada.) The negative vote was made up of twenty-five Democrats, two Populists, one independent, and two silver Republicans. It was the closest vote thus far taken in respect to the Tariff bill on an issue of importance. It was accepted as showing that any amendment having the sanction of the caucus was assured of adoption.

When the Tariff bill was taken up in the Senate to-day, and the consideration of the sugar schedule was resumed, the parliamentary status of the discussion was as follows: The House paragraph (206) being under consideration, Mr. Allison had moved to substitute 1.95 cents a pound

tonishment that the era of confidence had not yet set in. It was a strange spectacle to see Senators legislate in the interest of a trust which it had unsparingly denounced. It would seem that debts were being paid to these creatures of inordinate power, and it at least strengthened intimations which had been made.

Gorman Makes a Prophecy.

Mr. White closed at 2:45 P. M., and Mr. Frye (Me.) was again about to put the amendment to vote, but Mr. Gorman said he wished to say a word before the vote was taken. He said he had no doubt the condition of the Treasury had forced the other side to abandon their position of eight years—a free breakfast table. The result of this legislation was as certain as the result of the passage of the McKinley law, for this bill was more destructive in every respect than that bill.

The Republicans had a clear majority in the Senate for protection, protection run mad, and this majority would pass this bill. With prosperity anxiously awaited by the people, after confident promises since last October, it was not well to delay the consideration of this bill, and for this reason the opposition to the bill had not been carried beyond a proper explanation of the various features. If it had not been for this, Mr. Gorman said, he would have favored opening the bill to that full examination and scrutiny to which the McKinley bill was subjected. The only possible excuse for this bill was that there was not sufficient revenue in the Treasury.

This bill, it was estimated, would produce a surplus of many million dollars, but the expert statistics presented disclosed that it would not meet the vast expenditures of the Government. It must be a humiliating confession, he said, for Republicans to face the situation that, no matter how high they shall place tariff taxes, they could not secure enough revenue.

They were driven to tax beer, the beverage of the poor man, as against the champagne of the rich man. The country would understand, Mr. Gorman said, that this bill increased the burden of every man by 10 per cent. In conclusion, he declared that the people's verdict would be as in 1890.

Allison Undertakes to Explain.

Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.,) asked Mr. Allison to state before the vote was taken whether this bill gave the refiners greater advantage than the present law.

"I have no doubt," answered Mr. Allison, "that, excluding the countervailing duty, this bill does not give a greater advantage to the sugar industry than the Wilson bill."

Mr. Allison proceeded to make a general statement. He said that thus far Senators had been discussing decimal figures and statistics without considering what lies at the basis of this and all schedules.

"We have been taunted with the bounty of 1890," said he, "and we hear Senators on the other side say they will support a sugar duty on the theory that it is a tax for revenue only. I wish to disclaim any responsibility for this duty as a revenue duty. If that were its only object it should not have my vote. I don't believe that if we were establishing a revenue system we could impose alone that sugar should bear such a proportion of the burden as is imposed in this bill."

Mr. Allison proceeded to point out the changed conditions since 1840, when sugar earned a duty of 30 per cent. In those days, in the days of his boyhood, very little pure white sugar was seen. Now, no sugar came on the table of rich or poor that had not gone through some process of refining. The refining industry of this country was entitled to some protection.

He then explained the House and Senate schedules.

The House proposed a schedule beginning with 1 cent on sugars testing 75 degrees, and increasing three-one-hundredths of a cent for each degree above that. It might be difficult for a layman to follow the intricacies of a schedule, but to the expert it was easy. The increase for each degree was due to the increased value of the sugar. He himself had believed a portion of the duty should be ad valorem, but the House schedule was specific, and those who believed in protection generally favored specific duties.

The Senate schedule increased the duty on refined from $1.87 in the House bill to $1.95.

"Do you believe in protection to labor or to capital?" interposed Mr. Tillman, (S. C.)

"That is a generality," replied Mr. Allison, "to which the Senator well knows my answer. I believe in protection to American labor, but I believe in protecting American capital also from foreign capital."

"Mr. Havemeyer in his testimony," said Mr. Tillman, "said that only 25,000 men were engaged in the sugar refinery industry. Yet you propose to give the refiners a differential which amounts to between $10,000,000 and $20,000,000 for the protection of 25,000 men."

It was the policy of this bill, replied Mr. Allison, to do what Europe had done—establish the production of sugar in this country and keep the $100,000,000 annually paid for sugars by our people at home. Were it not for that he would advocate a revenue duty of 40 or 45 per cent. Recalling the criticism of the Republicans for their abandonment of the bounty system, Mr. Allison said that system had been adopted to encourage the sugar industry. It had failed first, perhaps, because of the rapid and unexpected strides made in both the beet and cane growths, and second, because the Democratic Party decided to do nothing to encourage the system. This was an agricultural industry. The schedule would succeed or fail, as it succeeded or failed to establish the best sugar industry in this country.

The schedule might not be arranged precisely as it should be, but it was confessedly within a fraction of other schedules. If Senators on the other side could show that there was an injustice he would, he said, try to deal with it in a spirit of justice.

Mr. Stewart said he did not expect this tariff bill to afford any material relief to the country, as there was a cancer of financial contraction which was eating at the vitals of the country. The Senator added that he was for the bill because he wanted the people to know it could not bring prosperity "any more than a bread and milk poultice could bring prosperity."

The Amendment Adopted.

Mr. Caffery replied briefly to Mr. Allison, and then the vote was taken. It resulted—

Yeas, 32; nays, 30; as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) Burrows, (Rep., Mich.,) Carter, (Rep., Mon.,) Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Deboe, (Rep., Ky.,) Elkins, (Rep., West Va.,) Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.,) Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) Frye, (Rep., Me.,) Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Hanna, (Rep., Ohio,) Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.,) Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) Jones, (Sil. Rep., Nev.,) McBride, (Rep., Ore.,) McEnery, (Dem., La.,) McMillan, (Rep., Mich.,) Mason, (Rep., Ill.,) Nelson, (Rep., Minn.,) Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.,) Proctor, (Rep., Vt.,) Sewell, (Rep., N. J.,) Shoup, (Rep., Idaho,) Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) Stewart, (Pop., Nev.,) Wellington, (Rep., Md.,) Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.,) Wilson, (Rep., Wash.)—32.

Nays—Messrs. Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) Caffery, (Dem., La.,) Chilton, (Dem., Texas,) Clay, (Dem., Ga.,) Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) Faulkner, (Dem., West Va.,) Gorman, (Dem., Md.,) Gray, (Dem., Del.,) Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho,) Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) Kyle, (Ind., S. D.,) Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.,) Mallory, (Dem., Fla.,) Mantle, (Sil. Rep., Mont.,) Mills, (Dem., Texas,) Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.,) Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) Pasco, (Dem., Fla.,) Pettigrew, (Sil. Rep., S. D.,) Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) Roach, (Dem., N. D.,) Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) Turple, (Dem., Ind.,) Vest, (Dem., Mo.,) Walthall, (Dem., Miss.,) White, (Dem., Cal.)—30.

Mr. Jones (Ark.) then moved an amendment, striking out the words, "on all sugars," in Line 20, Page 63. In this connection he again pointed out inequalities of the schedule. The amount of protection under the pending amendment was greater, he said, than it was in the original committee amendment, being 52-100 now, against 44 then. As it was now 5 o'clock Mr. Jones asked that the amendment go over. This led Mr. Allison to ask if an agreement could be reached for 11 A. M. sessions, beginning Monday.

Mr. Jones answered that consent would be given to early sessions beginning next Thursday or Friday, with an adjournment daily at 5 P. M. No final agreement was reached.

A Sugar Commission.

Mr. Hoar gave notice of a new section to follow Paragraph 206, reading as follows:

"Provided, that the President of the United States shall appoint a commission to consist of five persons, who shall report to Congress at its next regular session concerning the condition of the industry of producing and refining sugar in the United States, and what policy is best adapted to procuring a sufficient supply of sugar for the people of the United States at the least cost, and to encourage and promote the raising in the United States of a sufficient supply of sugar for domestic consumption, and what amount of duty on imports of sugar is necessary to enable the business of refining sugar in the United States to be conducted at a reasonable and moderate profit, and also what amount of duty upon such imports is expedient, having reference to raising a sufficient revenue to provide for the public expenditures, and to report such facts in regard to the business of producing and refining sugar, and whether the same is so conducted as to enable persons interested therein to exercise an improper control over the market, and such other facts as they may consider important and pertinent to the subject matter of their inquiry; no more than three members of said commission to belong to the same political party."

At 5:10 P. M. the bill was laid aside, and the Senate went into executive session, adjourning soon after.

SENATE CAUCUS ON HAWAII.

Republican Senators May Settle the Sugar Schedule Also and Some Other Matters.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—There is a decidedly unsettled condition of affairs on the Republican side of the Senate to-day. A caucus will be held to-morrow at 10 o'clock to consider among other things the Hawaiian reciprocity proposition and perhaps the anti-trust amendment. Some dissatisfaction also is heard on the Republican side concerning the sugar schedule. The Republican members of the Finance Committee are trying to agree upon something concerning Hawaii, and if possible avoid a caucus, but the differences of opinion are such as to make this extremely doubtful. Some Republicans are very determined to have the reciprocity provision abrogated, and others are just as determined that it shall remain in force.

The internal revenue tobacco tax is still unadjusted, and the committee is not yet agreed nor can they agree with the different interests in the Senate. There is a clash between the New England tobacco growers and those of other parts of the country on the dutiable rate on wrapper tobacco. The same is true with reference to the duty on hides, and the advocates of a higher rate on wool are coming to the belief that they will do better in caucus than with the Finance Committee. There are also various other articles which have been passed over which may have to be settled in caucus.

Tillman's Resolution Dead.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The members of the Committee on Contingent Expenses of the Senate have agreed to report adversely the Tillman resolution for an investigation of the relations between the Senate and the Sugar Trust.

The report, it is understood, will go into the merits of the question, and show that such investigations as that proposed generally have been barren of results.

RICHARDS, SOLICITOR GENERAL.

Ex-Attorney General of Ohio to Succeed Judge Holmes Conrad.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—On July 1 Judge J. K. Richards, ex-Attorney General of Ohio, will succeed Judge Holmes Conrad as Solicitor General in the Department of Justice. Judge Conrad placed his resignation at the President's disposal early in March, but was induced to remain in office until certain important cases in the Supreme Court, with which he had been prominently identified, had been argued.

ROBERTS TO TAKE CHARGE.

New Treasurer Sends His Signature to Washington for Official Use.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day received a letter from Mr. Ellis H. Roberts, at New York, transmitting his official signature, for the use of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in printing Government notes.

Mr. Roberts says he may be expected in Washington early next week, when the count and transfer of the $700,000,000 in money and bonds will begin.

Old Soldiers Restored to Office.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The following reinstatements of old soldiers have been made in the General Land Office; Woodford D. Harlan of Illinois, Chief of Division, $2,000; Henry W. Sanford of New York, Chief of Division, $2,000; Centre H. Lawrence of Maryland and Edward A. Kreidler of Montana, clerks, $1,800; Thomas F. Ryan of Indiana and Bartlett Minot of Minnesota, special agents, $1,200.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New York—Busti, A. P. Simmons; Harford Mills, Hiram Kells; Moffittsville, E. D. True; Glen, T. G. Betts; Stockton, H. C. Flagg; Tomhannock, S. Hoag.
New Jersey—Belle Plain, L. M. Hess.
Connecticut—Colebrook, Reuben Rockwell.

TO TRY COMMANDER MULLAN.

Court-Martial to Sit at Washington on a Charge of Drunkenness.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Secretary Long to-day ordered the trial by court-martial of Commander D. W. Mullan on a charge of drunkenness. Commander Mullan was in command of the Pensacola Navy Yard at the time the charges were current, and demanded a court of inquiry. This was ordered with the result that the charges were sustained.

The department was willing to let the matter end there, but the officer did not care to let the record stand against him in that fashion, as it would operate against him when he comes up for promotion the latter part of this month, so he demanded a court-martial, and this demand has been granted. Commodore Norton, Commandant at the Washington Navy Yard, will head the court which will meet at the navy yard here next Wednesday.

CADETS UNABLE TO RESIGN.

Secretary Long Compels Three Young Naval Engineers to Remain.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Three of the cadets at Annapolis, George Weber of Arkansas, H. T. Collins of Pennsylvania, and P. L. Pratt of Illinois, have sought to resign from the navy. They had completed four years at the Academy, the last year being devoted to the engineering branch, and destined to engage in private business.

Secretary Long, however, found that the Engineer Corps was sadly in need of officers, owing to the rapid depletion of the ranks of the older engineers in late years, and he decided that as these young men had been educated at the expense of the Government, they should render service in return.

The cadets, upon admission to the Academy, are required to pledge themselves to serve the Government not less than eight years.

New York Sailed for Newport News.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—It is now denied at the Navy Department that the cruiser New York sailed away from Boston yesterday under sealed orders as was reported. Now the officials say the ship is going to Newport News, and then will return to New York. She will remain a month at Newport News, and it is probable that advantage will be taken of the opportunity to dock the New York in the big private dock at that point.

Cruiser Yantic at Hampton Roads.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The cruiser Yantic, a vessel of the old navy, which left Montevideo May 4, arrived at Hampton Roads this morning, making the passage of 5,700 miles in 38 days, which is reagrded as a remarkable record for this vessel, condemned and soon to be retired from the active list.

NEW SUBURBAN BELT LINE.

New York and Orange Railroad Incorporated in New Jersey.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 11.—Articles of incorporation of the New York and New Orange Railroad were to-day forwarded to the Secretary of State at Trenton. Following is a list of the officers: Robert Grimes of Elmira, N. Y., President; Dennis Long, Union, N. J., Vice President; W. S. McCord of Elmira, N. Y., Treasurer; C. W. Manahan of East Orange, N. J., Secretary. The Directors consist of the above named executive officers and Theodore C. English of Elizabeth, N. J.; Nicholas C. J. English of Elizabeth, N. J., and George B. Frost of Newark, N. J. The capital is $100,000.

The railroad will run from Roselle, N. J., through the town of New Orange, forming a new suburban belt line railroad and connecting the five trunk lines, the Jersey Central, Lehigh Valley, Philadelphia and Reading, Baltimore and Ohio, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western a dozen miles to the westward of New York City and in the suburbs of Jersey City, Newark, and Elizabeth. Work will be commenced on the new railroad next week, and it will be pushed forward to completion this Summer.

Dyspepsia

Is weakness of the stomach. It is the source of untold misery. It may be cured by toning and strengthening the stomach and enriching and purifying the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Many thousands have been cured by this medicine and write that now they "can eat anything they wish without distress."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills act easily, effectively. 25c.

SWITS CONDE'S COMPLAINT.

Secretary Long Refuses to Interfere in the Case of Ensigns Stone and Osborne.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Secretary Long has declined to interfere in the personal affairs of his officers in the case of Ensign Stone, who was charged with harassing the family of Swits Conde, a wealthy citizen of Oswego, N. Y., whose daughter is the object of Stone's love. The allegations made against the young officer and his second, Ensign Osborne, were officially inquired into by a board on the Puritan and the result is embodied in the following letter to Ensign R. H. Osborne, on board the Alliance, copies of which have been addressed also to Ensign Stone and to Mr. Conde:

"WASHINGTON, June 11, 1897.

"Sir: The following copy of a communication addressed this day to Mr. Swits Conde of Oswego, N. Y., is furnished for your information:

"'WASHINGTON, June 11, 1897.

"'Sir: The department having received the report of the board ordered to investigate the matter contained in the following telegram from you, dated:

"'OSWEGO, N. Y., May 26, 1897.

"'"Hon. John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

"'"Ensigns Stone and Osborne and confederates, probably naval officers, using assumed names and attempting to enter my residence under various pretexts, causing scandalous newspaper articles, and great personal annoyance. I respectfully ask immediate action and further investigation by your department. SWITS CONDE."

"'And having considered the same, finds that Ensign G. L. P. Stone made no attempt to enter your residence; that Ensign R. H. Osborne in entering your residence, was culpable only in so far that he used an assumed name, the same being a part of his own name; that these officers were not to blame for the scandalous newspaper articles, nor can the department hold them responsible for the personal annoyance to yourself. The department does not find that these officers have committed any infractions of naval regulations.

"'The investigation has attained much more importance than the department would have permitted had the scope of the case been more clearly understood at the time of the receipt of your telegram.

"Copies of this communication have been furnished to Ensign Stone and to Ensign Osborne. Very respectfully,

"JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

"The above expresses the views of the department in this matter, and the Commandant of the New York Navy Yard has been this day directed to remove any restrictions which may have been imposed upon you as the result of the telegram above referred to. Very respectfully,

"JOHN D. LONG, Secretary."

E. R. CHAPMAN LEAVES JAIL.

The New York Broker Sentenced for Contempt Will be Back in New York on Monday.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Elverton R. Chapman, the New York broker, spent the final night of his term in the District Jail last night. His sentence expired at midnight, but according to custom he was "allowed to remain" till this morning. He accepted the final courtesy at the hands of Warden Leonard laughingly, saying he should be sorry to requite the hospitality he had received by seeming to hurry off precipitately. He might, had he so desired, have left in time to breakfast at the Arlington, but instead, he breakfasted as usual at the jail, and after finishing his meal spent an hour or more looking over his mail while waiting for his friends, who had arranged to call for him with a carriage in the course of the morning.

The five children of Mr. Chapman, after making many urgent requests, had been given permission for their father to come to Washington, and about 10 o'clock they were driven to the jail, where they spent some time with him while he was preparing to leave the place where he has been confined for the last twenty-five days.

Mr. Chapman's departure was without display, consisting merely of a simple leave-taking of Warden Leonard and a few of the officers at the jail, to whom he had become attached, and whom he thanked for their kindness. He said that his health was not impaired in any way by his confinement, but he looked pallid.

It was 10:45 o'clock when he and his five children left the jail and were driven to the Arlington Hotel, where they had luncheon. In explanation of his delay in leaving the jail, he said that while he might have left at midnight if there was nothing so very unpleasant about his stay there as to make him anxious to hurry off regardless of all circumstances.

He said that he would not return to New York until Sunday, as his children wanted a little outing, and he would spend this afternoon and to-morrow in driving them about the city.

Mr. Chapman said that next Monday he would return to his work and the obscurity from which he had been summoned.

THIS HORSE A FENCE JUMPER.

Officer Celeske's Mount Took All Obstacles in a Thief Chase.

David Rosenbaum, a jeweler, of this city, whose place of business is at 1,385 Broadway, was one of a crowd of people last evening who were in the vicinity of the pool rooms that abound just outside of Williamsburg. Suddenly a stranger, who afterward turned out to be Aaron Ross of this city, grabbed $250 from his hands and ran. The outcry attracted the attention of Mounted Policeman Celeske, who started in pursuit.

Ross saw his danger, and bounded over a fence into a vacant lot. Celeske drove his horse at the fence and cleared it. Ross tried another fence, with no better result, but thought when he came to a ditch left by workmen who had been digging water mains, he was safe. The policeman's horse at first refused the ditch, but under encouragement tried it and stumbled, but after recovering, Ross had gained sufficient ground to seek shelter in a vacant house, where he was found and arrested.

In his possession were two gold watches and a costly diamond pin. He denied that he had robbed the jeweler.

AUGUSTE VICTORIA ARRIVES.

The Steamship Made Over, Lengthened, and Speed Increased.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Auguste Victoria arrived last night, on her first voyage after an extensive overhauling, in which she was lengthened a trifle over sixty feet.

For the purpose of lengthening she was cut in two, and her forward half moved ahead the required distance. The gap was then filled in with ribs, braces, and plates, and the additional space obtained enabled a rearrangement of boiler rooms, cargo space, and passenger accommodations. An extra double-ended boiler was placed in her, increasing her horse power from 12,000 to 13,500, which gives her an extra speed of 1½ knots, her speed now being 19½ knots an hour.

The three funnels have been placed at greater distance apart, and her mainmast dispensed with, leaving her two pole masts.

Forty-three additional staterooms have been provided and the main saloon greatly enlarged, while the former ladies' saloon has been turned into officers' quarters, and, instead a large social hall has been fitted up in the promenade deck amidships.

Yale-Princeton Baseball Game at Princeton.

Pennsylvania Railroad will run special trains to Princeton from foot of 23d Street, N. R., at 12:55 P. M., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets at 1:00 P. M., Saturday, June 12th, returning 30 minutes after close of game. Fare, $2.00 round trip. Train will stop at Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, and New Brunswick in each direction.—Adv.

M'KINLEY IN NASHVILLE

Enthusiastic Welcome Given the President by Thousands at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition.

HIS EULOGY OF THE STATE

Guard of Confederate Veterans for An Escort—President Thomas Receives Him—A Loyal Demonstration With Bells, Cannon, Flowers, and Bunting.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 11.—The centennial city was early astir this morning with preparations to greet the distinguished party which was to be its guest. At 5 o'clock the streets were crowded, and the booming of cannon awakened those whose enthusiasm was not sufficient to make them forsake their beds. Thousands of persons were assembled at the railway station when at 8 o'clock the Presidential train rolled in and gave the signal for release in cheers of the pent-up enthusiasm of the multitude.

Passing through the cheering crowds, the President and his party were driven to the Maxwell House, and there were provided with accommodations and breakfast. As soon as breakfast was over, the Presidential party was ushered into carriages from the Church Street entrance of the Maxwell House, and the line was soon formed for the Exposition Grounds.

The President's Speech.

When Mrs. McKinley, who arrived a few minutes after the advent of the Presidential party, entered the Auditorium Gov. Bushnell of Ohio was speaking. The vast audience cheered until it seemed tired out, but began again with renewed vigor when a large bunch of fragrant roses was handed to Mrs. McKinley, who bowed her acknowledgments. When the applause that followed Gov. Bushnell's peroration had subsided, President Thomas introduced Mr. McKinley, who spoke as follows:

"Officers of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, ladies and gentlemen:

"American nationality compared with that of Europe and the East is still very young, and yet already we are beginning to have age enough for centennial anniversaries in States other than the original thirteen. Such occasions are always interesting, and when celebrated in a practical way are useful and instructive. Combining retrospect and review, they recall what has been done by State and Nation and point out what yet remains for both to accomplish in order to fulfill their highest destiny.

"This celebration is of general interest to the whole country, and of special significance to the people of the South and West. It marks the end of the first century of the State of Tennessee and the close of the first year of its second century.

"One hundred and one years ago this State was admitted into the Union as the sixteenth member in the great family of American Commonwealths. It was a welcome addition to the National household—a community young, strong, and sturdy, with an honored and heroic ancestry, with fond anticipations not only of its founders, but faith in its success on the part of farseeing and sagacious statesmen in all parts of the country. I am justified in saying that these anticipations have been grandly realized, that the present of this community of sterling worth is even brighter than prophets of the past had dared to forecast it.

Ideals of the Pioneers.

"The builders of the State, who had forced their way through the trackless forests of this splendid domain, brought with them the same high ideals and fearless devotion to home and country, founded on resistance to oppression, which have every where made illustrious the Anglo-American name. Whether they were of the territory of Virginia or that of North Carolina, mattered little to them. They came, willing and eager to fight for independence and liberty, and in the War of the Revolution were ever loyal to the standard of Washington. When their representatives served in the Colonial Assembly of North Carolina, they chose—for the first time in our country, so far as I know—the great name of Washington for the district in which they lived, and at the close of the Revolution sought to organize their Territory into a State, to be known as the State of Franklin, in grateful homage to the name of another of its most distinguished patriot commoners.

"Spain had sought to possess their territory by right of discovery as a part of Florida. France claimed it by right of cession as a part of Louisiana, and England as hers by conquest. But neither contention could for an instant be recognized. Moved by the highest instincts of self-government and the loftiest motives of patriotism, under gallant old John Sevier, at King's Mountain, your forefathers bravely vindicated their honor and gloriously won their independence.

"Thus came into the new State the second from the now mighty West and Southwest. And it has made a wonderful history for itself. Tennessee has sometimes been called the 'Mother of Southwestern Statesmen.' It furnished us the immortal Jackson, whose record in war and statesmanship in his administration in peace as the head of the great Republic, shines on with the advancing years. The century has only added to the luster of his name, increased the obligations of his countrymen, and exalted him in their affection. Polk and Johnson also were products of this great State, and many more heroes of distinguished deeds, whose names will come unbidden to your memories while I speak.

Ever Volunteers in the Field.

"Tennesseans have ever been volunteers, not drafted, patriots. In 1846, when 2,400 soldiers were called for, 30,000 loyal Tennesseans offered their services, and amid the trials and terrors of the great civil war, under conditions of peculiar distress and embarrassment, her people divided on contending sides. But, upon whichever side found, they fought fearlessly to death with gallant sacrifice. Now, happily, there are no contending sides in this glorious Commonwealth, or in any part of our common country. The men who opposed each other in dreadful battle, a third of a century ago, are once more and forever united together under one flag, in a never-to-be-broken Union.

"The glory of Tennessee is not alone in the brilliant names it has contributed to history or the heroic patriotism displayed by the people in so many crises of our National life, but its material and industrial wealth, social advancement, and population are striking and significant in their growth and development. Thirty-five thousand settlers in this State in 1790 had increased to 1,109,000 in 1860, and to-day it has a population closely approximating 2,000,000. Its manufactures which in 1880 were small and unimportant, in 1890 had reached $72,000,000 in value, while its farm products now aggregate more than $62,000,000 annually. Its river commerce on three great international waterways, its splendid railways, operating nearly 3,000 miles of road; its mineral wealth of incalculable value, form a splendid augury for the future. I am sure no better workmen could be found than the people of Tennessee to turn these confident promises into grand realities.

Significance of the Exhibition.

"Your Exposition shows better than any words of mine can tell the details of your wealth of resources and power of production. You have done wisely in exhibiting these to your own people and to your sister States, and at no time could the display be more effective than now, when what the country needs more than all else is restored confidence in itself. This Exposition demonstrates directly your own faith and purpose, and signifies in the widest sense your true and unfailing belief in the irrepressible pluck of the American people, and is a promising indication of the return of American prosperity.

"The knowledge which this beautiful and novel Exposition gives will surely stimulate competition, develop your trade, increase your output, enlarge your fields of employment, extend your markets, and so eventually pay for all it cost, as well as justify local sentiment and encourage State pride.

"Men and women I see about me from all parts of the country, and thousands more will assemble here before the Exposition is closed. Let ourselves and let them always remember that whatever differences about politics may have existed, or still exist, we are all Americans before we are partisans, and value the welfare of all the people above party or section. Citizens of different States, we yet love all the States. The lesson of the hour, then, is this—that whatever adverse conditions may temporarily impede the pathway of our National progress, nothing can permanently defeat it."

Parade to the Exposition.

The Presidential party had left the hotel at 11 o'clock, in many carriages. Gorgeously attired members of Gov. Bushnell's staff occupied three huge tally-ho coaches. In the first carriage were President McKinley, Mrs. Vanleer Kirkman, President of the Woman's Board, and Major J. W. Thomas, President of the Centennial Company. In other carriages were the Cabinet officers and other distinguished guests and the women of the party, each accompanied by a prominent local gentleman or lady.

As a guard of honor to the President, a mounted detachment of Confederate veterans, commanded by Capt. George F. Hager, ranged themselves immediately in front of his carriage. They wore the old-time gray, but the buckles of their belts bore the insignia "U. S."

In the rear of the line of the carriages marched a battalion of the Sixth Infantry under command of Col. Miner, sent from Fort Thomas, and headed by their fine band. The State troop and a body of Cincinnati police under the command of their chief made up the uniformed part of the parade. As the head of the procession turned into the main entrance of the exposition grounds a battery of artillery boomed forth the National salute of twenty-one guns.

At the Auditorium.

Above the boom of the National salute and the hum of thousands of voices in the Auditorium rose the strains of "Dixie" from a wandering band outside. The much-loved tune brought out the first sign of enthusiasm from the patient people who had been awaiting the advent of the President for a long and exceedingly warm period. The 8,000 people were good-natured, however, even though this was the first warm day of the exposition season.

Exactly at noon President McKinley walked down the main aisle, on his arm the stately Mrs. Van Leer Kirkman, President of the Woman's Board. The President was greeted with hearty cheers, and so were Secretaries Sherman, Alger, Gary, Wilson, and the other distinguished guests and their accompanying ladies. Mrs. Alger, Mrs. Gary and the Misses Gary were in the first line of stage guests. J. W. Thomas, President of the Exposition Company, was seated at the President's left, and Commissioner H. Clay Evans was to the right of the line.

Govs. Taylor of Tennessee and Bushnell of Ohio, with Mrs. Bushnell, entered as the Innes Band closed the opening overture and were heartily cheered. The Governors then took the places by the President reserved for them.

There was a wait of some moments while the staff of the Governors were taking their places in the rear of the platform, giving the distinguished guests time to admire the simple, but effective, draperies with which the pillars, galleries, and stage were draped. The scene presented to the eyes of the Chief Executive was a brilliant one. The vast audience rose parterre-like before him, and in it some of the most beautiful and many of the bravest of the world.

The Opening Speeches.

A variation upon "Our Old Kentucky Home" was a fitting prelude to the speeches, which were opened by John W. Thomas, President of the exposition, who was master of ceremonies on the Auditorium stage.

President Thomas was very brief, but extended the heartiest of welcomes to the President, whose position as the Chief Magistrate of the greatest nation on earth was a high honor; to the members of the Cabinet; to Gov. Bushnell and to the visiting Ohioans, and to the representatives of the press. He spoke of Ohio as Tennessee's younger sister, and then, drawing a comparison between the population and aggregate products of the two Commonwealths, urged Tennessee to emulate Ohio's great example.

Mr. Thomas then introduced Gov. Taylor of Tennessee as "Our Bob," and his appearance was the signal for loud cheers. His witty allusions provoked much laughter.

Gov. Taylor, in welcoming the President and all who accompanied him, spoke of the past and the present condition of the South, saying:

"Tennessee clasps hands with Ohio to-day, and the North and the South are one and inseparable. Mason and Dixon's line is still there, but, thank God, it is no longer the open mouth of death which once swallowed up the best and bravest sons of the Nation. Time has closed its bloody lips and now it is the red scar of honor across the breast of the republic which marks the unity of our once divided country."

Gov. Taylor was followed by W. L. McCord, Mayor of Nashville, who added to the welcome given, and he in turn by Senator W. T. Clark, President of the Centennial Commission.

After a musical interlude, Gov. Asa S. Bushnell of Ohio, evidently a well-known figure to many of the audience, was introduced. His bow being followed by a flattering reception, in which the ladies joined with hands and handkerchiefs.

Mrs. McKinley Arrives.

When Gov. Bushnell was in the middle of his speech vociferous cheers from the rear of the auditorium heralded the approach of a distinguished personage, and the roar became deafening as Mrs. McKinley was recognized. She came slowly down the centre aisle, accompanied by her aunt, Mrs. Saxton, and Mrs. J. L. Eakin of Nashville, and smiled pleasantly as the President hurried to the platform steps and gave her his arm, conducting her to a seat by his side and immediately in front of Secretary Porter and his wife. There could be no doubt as to the place this gentle woman holds in the hearts of all Americans.

For several minutes the cheering went on, and the President could only stand and smile and wait.

At last quiet came, and in a clear, penetrating voice and with more gesture than is his wont, the Chief Executive delivered his speech, which will long hold a place of honor in the annals of Tennessee.

Applause was frequent during the speech, and hearty at all times, but it reached a climax when the references to the preservation of the Union were made.

No more loyal demonstration was ever made in any State or any part of the Union than that which helped to make to-day's demonstration memorable. When President McKinley declared Tennessee's sons were now loyal to the core, and that this Union, a third of a century ago so nearly disrupted, was now bound to stand for all time, the roar of applause was something long to be remembered.

At the conclusion of Mr. McKinley's speech, a hickory cane, unadorned, but sturdy, and made from wood grown on the Hermitage, was presented to the President by J. M. Dickinson, on behalf of the Ladies' Hermitage Association.

After the Exercises.

After the conclusion of the ceremonies in the Auditorium, the President and some of his party visited the Parthenon, which is the art repository, and the Children's Building, and then repaired to the West Side Clubhouse. In the ladies' parlor Mrs. McKinley held an informal reception. Later in the afternoon, assisted by the President, she gave a reception to women in the Women's Building.

During the luncheon the residents in "Vanity Fair," which is similar in many respects to the Midway Plaisance at Chicago, formed a unique procession and marched past the clubhouse, from the galleries of which, where the luncheon was served, a good view could be obtained of the camels, Asiatics, Chinamen, and old-time negroes.

When the luncheon drew to a close, there were demands for speeches from one or another of the men of National prominence present, and Gov. Bushnell, Gov. Taylor, Secretary Sherman, Col. C. H. Grosvenor, Mayor McKisson of Cleveland, and Col. Charles Page Bryan of Illinois responded.

From 6 until 7:30 in the evening and immediately following the reception by the President and Mrs. McKinley in the Women's Building, the visiting newspaper men were entertained by their local brethren in the Press Building. At 8 o'clock a fine display of fireworks over the lake was viewed by Mr. and Mrs. McKinley and their party from the steps of the Parthenon. The distinguished sightseers were guarded by a cordon of regulars, and evidently greatly enjoyed the exhibition.

Not at all inferior to the fireworks was the illumination of all the principal structures by means of searchlights and electric lamps, there being a notable profusion of the latter. The fireworks over, the President, Mrs. McKinley, and suite returned to the city, tired and a little worn by the heat, but ready to accord the day a high place in the calendar of remembrance.

TWO 24-HOUR TRAINS
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

Every Day in the Year
By the
NEW YORK CENTRAL.
An Unprecedented Service.

NORTH SHORE LIMITED.

At 10 o'clock the North Shore Limited will leave Grand Central Station every morning, arriving in Chicago by Michigan Central at 9 o'clock next morning.

Returning, this train leaves Chicago at 12:30 P. M., arriving Grand Central Station next day at 1:30 P. M.

LAKE SHORE LIMITED.

At 5 P. M. every day the Lake Shore Limited leaves Grand Central Station for Chicago by the Lake Shore Route, arriving next morning at Cleveland, 7:15, Chicago, 4 P. M.

Returning, this train leaves Chicago 5:30 P. M., arriving Grand Central Station at 6:30 P. M. next day.

The 10½-hour ride on the magnificent trains, between New York and Buffalo, along the historic Hudson River, and through the beautiful Mohawk Valley, makes the finest one-day railroad ride in the world.

The above are in addition to four other first-class trains between New York and Chicago every day in the year.

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LAWYER ROBERT P. NOAH, 320 BROADWAY.—Twenty years' practice in all the courts, civil and criminal, legal fees only; no client's interests ever neglected, actions for damages arising out of injury to person or property and private cases a specialty; employs the greatest detective firm in America. Telephone 1836 Franklin.

STEAM CARPET CLEANING.—THE C. H. BROWN CO., 221 E. 38th St. Tel. 1,031—38th st.

CAR HORSES RUN AWAY.

The Car Was Run Into a Ditch But None of the Passengers Was Hurt —Troopers Disturbed.

The team of horses employed to drag the car which the Union Railway Company runs on Old Broadway to fulfill their contract requiring the line to extend from King's Bridge Road to the city limit at Yonkers, broke loose about 11 o'clock yesterday and ran away.

They took fright when at Gunhill Road, and started to run, creating some excitement among the passengers. The driver, Dennis Murphy, put on the brakes to no purpose, for the horses kept on, ran the car off into a ditch, and escaped, without having hurt any one, however.

They ran past the Van Cortlandt mansion to the meadow, where the First Battery is encamped, and created some disturbance among the troopers and the bicyclists who were lolling about. Murphy followed them and finally caught them with the aid of the troopers, who also helped him to get his car up on the track. The harness was mended with broken rope, and the car was drive on to Yonkers.

RUNAWAY ON THE BRIDGE.

Policeman Broderick of the Roadway Station, stopped a team of horses on the Brooklyn Bridge last night, which were running away with a coach that John Meyers of 650 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, had been driving. The coach, which contained three men and one woman, was on the way to Brooklyn, and was half way between the middle of the bridge and the tower on the Brooklyn side, when the pole broke. The horses took fright and started to run, throwing out the passengers, who were unhurt, and the driver, who had his nose cut and sustained a leg fracture and a scalp wound.

One of the horses was badly hurt. The other horse was uninjured, but the coach was completely wrecked.

EDWARD C. BARTON INJURED.

While Emile Erhardt, a music teac

MRS. MARY DIMOCK'S SUIT

Bought an Interest for $30,000 in the United States Guide and Information Company.

SEEKS TO RECOVER HER MONEY

Attachment Against Ernest V. Marschall, the General Superintendent —He and the President Had Guaranteed 10 Per Cent. on the Investment for Ten Years.

Attachments were issued yesterday against the United States Guide and Information Company of 114 West Thirty-fourth Street and Ernest V. Marschall, its General Superintendent. These troubles may lead to criminal proceedings, as it is claimed that stock in the company has been issued illegally.

The plaintiff in the case against Marschall is Mrs. Mary S. Dimock, of Keswick, Va. Her son, who had just left college, came here seeking employment. Through a young woman who had been a maid and companion to his mother, he met Marschall, who had organized the Guide and Information Company. Marschall is a lawyer who has had a career, and has before figured prominently before the public.

In March, 1895, a German girl recovered a verdict against him before Chief Justice Ehrlich of the City Court. He had arrived here, it was then developed, in 1892, claiming to be Count Ernest Victor Marschall, and was accompanied by a pretty blonde woman, who said she was his sister and a Countess.

She was subsequently married to a prominent sugar broker, who, not long after, asked to have the marriage annulled on the ground that she was not Marschall's sister, as represented. She stated that her real name was Hoebel, but that she had been adopted by Marschall's mother.

Marschall was also sued by Catherine Smith, who was his cashier when he had a restaurant in Third Avenue, which was closed in June, 1894.

He was in the office of Judge W. T. Hoffman of Jersey City, and by hard and persistent work interested a number of prominent New Jersey men in the company. Among them were E. J. Anderson, ex-Controller of the State; Horace L. Allen, member of Assembly; David S. Crater, Surrogate of Monmouth County; Louis T. Derousse, Speaker of the House; ex-Judge Alfred P. Dayton, ex-Congressman George B. Fielder, State Senator Herbert, State Controller W. S. Hancock, Homer Lee of the Homer Lee Bank Note Company, Surrogate James H. O'Neil of Hudson County, State Treasurer George B. Swain, and Foster M. Voorhees, President of the Senate. These and others of equal prominence appeared as incorporators. The capital was $1,000,000. The company was organized last November, with Alfred R. Page, President; John J. Toffey, Treasurer, and Marschall as General Superintendent. The office in Thirty-fourth Street was rented and handsomely equipped with furniture, and about 100 persons were employed as uniformed guides, agents in the information bureau, &c.

Marschall learned, probably from Mrs. Dimock's former companion, that that woman had money, and soon proposed to the son to go in with him and secure control of the stock of the company. This, the young Virginian was told, could be done for $30,000. The young man himself was to be employed at $40 a week.

Guaranteed Ten Per Cent.

Mrs. Dimock became interested, and came on here. The imposing list of incorporators and the appearance of business about the offices impressed her. On April 12 she signed an agreement by which she was to go into partnership with Marschall. She was to buy one-fourth of it for $30,000. He claimed to hold one-fourth in his own name. She was guaranteed 10 per cent. interest on her stock for ten years.

This agreement was signed by Marschall as General Superintendent, and by Mr. Page as President, and sealed with the seal of the company.

Mrs Dimock became impatient at the delay in completing the transaction, and Marschall finally turned over to her his shares of stock, and she paid him the $30,000. This he put to his personal account in a banking office.

Last week there was to have been a meeting of the officers to issue the stock, but there was no quorum. Then Mrs. Dimock began proceedings, and yesterday the attachment was issued against Marschall. Only $14 was found in his bank. He claims that he paid out the balance of the $30,000 in meeting claims against the company.

Plan to Protect the Company.

Samuel Penniman, Assistant Treasurer of the company, secured an attachment against it for $950. He said yesterday that this was a friendly action intended to protect the company against a rush of creditors and that it was doing a good business and would continue. He declares that the company had no connection with Marschall's transactions with Mrs. Dimock, and knew nothing of them. A man who, Mr. Penniman said, was the President, was present when this statement was made and did not deny it. The signature to the agreement with Mrs. Dimock is, however, the same as that on the stock certificates—"Alfred R. Page, President."

Mr. Penniman said Marschall had not been at the office since last Monday. His address in the Jersey City directory is 321 York Street, a furnished-room house, but he was not there last night when a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES called.

Under the laws of New Jersey the issue of stock on false representations or without proper consideration is a criminal offense. It is claimed that the required proportion of the stock had not been paid in, and that the stock issued to Marschall and which he sold to Mrs. Dimock was given him without legal consideration.

The receiver for William Schwarzwaelder & Co., 37 Fulton Street, served notice yesterday that the furniture in the offices of the Guide and Information Company belonged to him as receiver. Assistant Treasurer Penniman said this was not true, and that the furniture had been paid for except $900, which remained due.

Putney & Bishop of 115 Broadway are attorneys for Mrs. Dimock.

ANOTHER CABLE CAR ACCIDENT.

There was another accident on the Lexington Avenue cable road, between One Hundred and Fifth Street and One Hundred and Sixth Street, last night, within a few steps of where the accident occurred Thursday night, in which five persons were injured. Car 717 was north-bound, and when it got over the switch in the centre of the block, the grip became entangled with the wheels of the switch.

The car stopped suddenly, and Patrick O'Dea, the gripman, was thrown forward with great force. He sustained severe injuries of the groin and had to be taken to Harlem Hospital. He lives at 142 East Ninety-seventh Street. There were a number of passengers in the car at the time, but none were at all injured.

AFFECTION LED TO DEATH.

When a small dog, ragged and soiled, sat on the steps at 244 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street last night and howled, a policeman rushed up.

"What's the matter with that dog?" he asked, and none of the crowd of children who stood by said a word.

"Who owns him?" still nobody said a word.

Just then a woman came up. She knew all about the dog. A family had lived in the house, and the little dog had been the pet of a curly-haired child. But the child died, and when the family moved they left the dog behind. "'Cause," said the woman, "the dog reminded them of the baby."

"Didn't they want to remember the baby?" the policeman wanted to know.

The woman did not know how that was, but, anyway, she said the dog was left, but he came every few days to sit on the steps where he had formerly sat with the little child, and, although the tenants drove him away, he always came back.

The policeman looked at the animal, thought a moment, and remarked: "He's mad." And the woman said "May be he is."

So the policeman shot him, and the children kicked the body into the street.

No Notary Fees for Court Messengers.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision affirming a judgment in favor of the city, in a suit which was brought by Henry Merzbach, who was formerly a messenger in the District Attorney's office. He was paid a regular salary, but he claimed about $400 for services as a notary public. He said that the administering of oaths and the taking of acknowledgments was not the work of a messenger, and he claimed that extra pay was due. He sued, and the verdict in favor of the city has been affirmed, as stated above. Justices Parker and Williams dissented.

BIG ORDER FOR RAILWAY CARS.

Reported the Pullman Company is to Build 3,000 Coaches.

CHICAGO, June 11.—The Pullman Car Manufacturing Works are now running at two-thirds of their capacity, and it is probable the force of employes will be increased still further in the next few days. Three thousand men are now working full time, the largest force that has been on the pay roll within the year.

The revival of the car building industry has been gradual, but this, according to the view expressed by General Manager Brown, is one of the most hopeful signs in connection with the improvement in that it augurs continuance.

It is reported the Pullman Company has received from the East an order for 3,000 railroad coaches. The name of the road concerned is not given with authority, but it is understood some of the coaches are for the Erie Road.

HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

Superintendent Jasper Announces Dates and Requirements.

Superintendent Jasper of the public schools has issued an announcement of examinations for boys and girls, other than grammar school pupils, who wish to enter the high schools, together with a list of the studies now embraced in the courses offered in the high schools. The examinations will be held on Monday and Tuesday, June 21 and 22, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Grammar School No. 35, 60 West Thirteenth Street, is designated for boys, and No. 47, at 36 East Twelfth Street, for girls.

Applicants for the first-year class will be examined in arithmetic, grammar, geography, United States history, and spelling; those for the second-year class, in English, algebra, physiology, history of Greece and Rome, (or equivalent,) drawing, and either Latin, French, German, or Spanish. Third and fourth year classes will also have suitable examinations. Certificates of former teachers will receive consideration.

The high schools now offer three courses, the general, the commercial, and the classical. The first of these is designed for those who are to finish their education there, or go to the College of the City of New York, or the Normal College, and it recognizes two classes of subjects, those essential to a system of secondary education, and those embraced in electives so grouped as to form an "elastic and comprehensive" curriculum. The commercial course offers the first-named class of subjects, and also those that fit the pupil for business life. The classical course is designed to prepare the scholar for any American college.

Barnard School Graduates.

The eleventh annual commencement of Barnard School was held at the Harlem Opera House Music Hall, on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, last night. The Rev. Dr. W. C. Bitting of Mount Morris Baptist Church addressed the graduates, Walter Cornell, L. Perry, Jr., Curtis, Ferris Faulkner, W. B. Halsey, W. C. Nichols, J. B. Stewart, H. O. C. Davis, E. R. Gregor, E. P. Perry, and D. W. B. Wilson.

HORSE ON A RAMPAGE.

Ran Up a Stoop, Smashed a Rail, and Did Other Damage.

Albert Stegman of 1,810 Third Avenue, a driver for Ridley's dry goods store, on Grand Street, stopped his delivery wagon in front of 93 Vandam Street yesterday afternoon to deliver goods at that number. Stegman remained in the house for a considerable time, and the horse, which he left standing at the curb, became restless and darted away.

He ran in the direction of Greenwich Street, about 150 feet away, and when he turned the corner into that street, ran up the low stoops of the house 532, dragging the wagon after him. He struck the railing with such force that he broke it down, and he then fell into the area of 534, where he began to kick at a great rate. He smashed several windows and destroyed part of the railing in front of that house.

Patrolman Parry of the Macdougal Street Station, and a number of men, succeeded in getting the horse out of the basement with much difficulty. Neither the horse nor the wagon was much injured. The damaged property at 532 Greenwich Street belongs to T. V. Garrie, and at 534 to August Riedman.

Newspaper Special Editions.

The Chicago Tribune completed fifty years of its eventful and prosperous history on Thursday, and marked the epoch in its history by issuing a special illustrated edition of forty-eight pages, all very attractive in contents, and sixteen very gorgeous in color.

The Augusta (Me.) Journal issued on Wednesday a special illustrated edition in commemoration of the completion of the first century of the capital city on the Kennebec. The illustrated portion comprised sixteen pages, and it gave a large number of portraits and views with carefully written historical descriptions.

The Toronto (Ontario) Globe published a Queen's jubilee number on Wednesday, with many half-tone pictures and a large quantity of biographical, historical, and statistical matter.

A Colored Baby Waif.

A colored baby was found on the elevated railway station at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue last night, under peculiar circumstances. A well-dressed woman came down the station steps about 7:30 P. M., and, accosting William Ronsim of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, who was standing on the corner, excitedly told him that she had knocked against a package lying on the platform above, and that it had emitted a yell. Mr. Ronsim ran up and found a brown paper package, which, on being opened, was found to contain a two-months-old colored girl baby of vociferous inclinations. It was taken to the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station.

Runaway Horses Injure Four Persons.

Runaway horses injured four persons yesterday. The first horse, a large bay, came running down the Boston Road at noon, dragging behind him a light wagon. He turned into Third Avenue, and ran into Charles Thave, a reporter, who was riding his wheel. After that a sudden turn slid the wagon into an unidentified woman and knocked her down. Mr. Thave was taken to the Harlem Hospital, but it is not known yet whether his injuries are serious. No one has identified the horse. The second runaway ran into two children at Eighty-seventh Street and Avenue A. Neither of them was seriously injured. The driver, Jeremiah Sullivan, was arrested.

The American Grocery Company.

An attachment for $1,947.90 was issued yesterday against the American Grocery Company of West Broadway and Reade Street, in favor of Edward B. Jones & Co. The attachment was granted on the ground that the company was a foreign corporation. The attorneys for the American Grocery Company issued the following statement: "The claim is for 908 cases of corn, which are now on dock, but rejected by the American Grocery Company on account of quality not being up to contract. The company has moved to vacate the attachment."

Handicap Athletic Games.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club will hold a set of members' handicap games in July. The handicaps are to be unlimited. Prizes will be given to the members scoring first, second, and third in the aggregate number of points in all the competitions. The games will be begun about 5 o'clock on each day. The dates and events will be as follows:

July 1—100-yard run, one-mile run, putting twelve-pound shot, standing high jump.
July 8—220-yard run, half-mile walk, throwing twelve-paund hammer, running broad jump.
July 15—440-yard run, 220-yard hurdle race, throwing the discus, running high jump.
July 22, 880-yard run, one-mile bicycle race, standing broad jump, pole vault.

VIEWED BY ENGLISH EYES

Gladstone's Friend W. Pritchard Morgan Has Strong Views About United States Laws.

PRESIDENT'S TERM TOO SHORT

No Sooner is One Elected Than Work Begins for His Successor—American Trusts in England Would Be Criminal Concerns—Predicts Revolution.

"Inside of the next ten years this country will see the biggest and most awful revolution that has for many years astounded the world. That is my view, that is my opinion, based upon more than one visit to the United States, of the condition of the country to-day."

This was said last evening, and the speaker was W. Pritchard-Morgan, Member of Parliament for Merthyr Tydfil, South Wales, one of the celebrated family of Morgans, multimillionaires, coal owners, Welsh to the backbone, Radicals of the strongest kind, intimate friends of Gladstone, and would-be upsetters of everything constitutional in England.

"Now, look here," he went on, as he walked up and down Eleventh Street beside the St. Denis Hotel, where he is stopping, "there is not a thing wanting to make this country the greatest and the richest in the world. Your products could flood the world. You are nearer to Europe than Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, or any of the Eastern producing countries, and your means of communication are superior to any.

"Yet you choose to destroy yourselves by your infernal politics. You are so full of politics that you can think of nothing else. You make a tremendous to-do over electing a President, and no sooner is he elected than you begin a new campaign for his successor. You are so full of politics that you are forever making laws. You make laws to protect this production, and you make laws to protect the manufacturers, but you don't make laws to protect the lower classes, and sooner or later the cry will go up, 'We must also be protected.'

"What do you want to change your President every four years for? Why not keep him for eight years? All this changing of Postmasters, or Consuls, or Ambassadors every four years upsets everything, disturbs all the good that the predecessors have done. I would upset the Constitution of the United States, would I? I certainly would. We upset the Constitution of Great Britain twenty times every year.

"These trusts and combinations that are being tried for conspiracy are undoubtedly lawless concerns, and yet the laws are all made for their protection, and the unfortunate consumer has to pay the piper. In England such trusts would be punished as criminal concerns."

Mr. Morgan has only just arrived from a trip around the world, and is on his way to be present at the jubilee celebrations. He dined with a party of friends at the Waldorf last night, and sails to-day for England on the Teutonic. Pritchard-Morgan is an inveterate globe trotter, a multi-millionaire, and one of the most trenchant speakers in the British House of Commons.

SHOT NEAR A STEAM BOAT.

Escape for the Perseus in Passing Fort Hamilton.

The iron steamboat Perseus had a close escape from being struck by a cannon shot from Fort Hamilton yesterday afternoon.

It crossed her bow as she was passing the fort on her way to Coney Island, about 3 P. M. The shot was fired in trial of a new cannon with which the gunners are now practicing. They are diagonally across the bay, over the sunken Atlas liner Ailsa to a canvas buoyed target about a mile away, southeast of Swinburne Island, every fifteen minutes, and the practice is said to endanger passing craft.

PHILADELPHIA SUMMER SCHOOL.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—For five years the University Extension Society has been conducting a Summer school in the buildings of the University of Pennsylvania. The motive of this school has not been gain, but rather that those drawn to university extension by the courses during the Winter, and those who for any reason desire to make a profitable use of the Summer, may have an opportunity to attend courses which, in their quality, are of the grade of university work, while at the same time they are intelligible and interesting to people who have not studied far in the special subjects taken up.

That students attending from year to year may have the greatest possible benefit from the historical and scientific courses, these have been arranged so that they will be progressive, one year's work supplementing that of another. In 1895 one department was devoted to Greek life and thought; in 1896, to Roman life and thought; this year, in the same department, the general subject will be mediaeval life and thought.

The Department of Psychology will continue the work of previous years, while at the same time it will have courses for those who are beginning the study of this subject. There will also be classes in Latin, Music, and Mathematics.

The Extension Society has drawn to its assistance some of the ablest men from the staffs of Harvard, Brown, Yale, Cornell, Princeton, Bryn Mawr, the Catholic University of America, the University of Minnesota, Swarthmore, and the University of Pennsylvania, and has secured as leaders of round-table conferences the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, President MacAlister of the Drexel Institute, Prof. Rothrock, State Forester; Prof. Wilson of the Commercial Museums, Miss Louise Stockton, and Prof. Gantvoort of Cincinnati.

All persons interested in the topics taken up by the school can obtain full particulars about the courses and terms by writing to Prof. D. C. Munro, Director, 111 South Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

ROCKFORD, Ill., June 11.—James French was hanged to-day in a stockade south of the county jail for the murder of his last July.

ALBANY, June 11.—Superintendent of Banks Kilburn has authorized the Merchants' Safe Deposit Company of New York City to do business. The capital stock of the company is $100,000.

SARATOGA, June 11.—The New York State Board of Law Examiners, of which Austen G. Fox of New York City is President, will meet here on June 16 and remain in session until about July 1.

BUFFALO, June 11.—Frederick Rettke, a Lake Shore train dispatcher, jumped off a train here this morning directly in front of an engine coming in the opposite direction and was dangerously injured. His skull is fractured and his limbs severely bruised.

WAHPETON, N. D., June 11.—While the canvas men were at work on the big tent of Ringling Brothers' circus yesterday, the centre pole was struck by lightning. Charles Walters and Charles Smith were killed, and four other employes were shocked.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 11.—Capt. George A. Tillett, a well-to-do farmer residing near Riverdale, Knox County, shot and fatally wounded his son-in-law, John Glenn, early this morning. The trouble arose over Glenn's bad treatment of his wife, a girl about eighteen years old.

ORANGE, N. J., June 11.—John Murphy, Sr., a laborer, fifty-five years old, was struck and instantly killed in South Orange at 6:10 o'clock to-night by the Hackettstown express on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. Murphy was a resident of South Orange. He leaves a widow and several children.

TROY, June 11.—Capt. Frank Raymond of the boat General Harrison, was struck by a train last night near Whitehall, and died early this morning from his injuries. He had spent the evening at Whitehall visiting friends, and when the accident occurred was walking down the track to the "Elbow," where his boat was tied.

Prof. Brown Undergoes an Operation.

Prof. Francis Brown of the Union Theological Seminary successfully underwent an operation for appendicitis at the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday. The operation was performed by Dr. Andrew J. McCosh.

HILL SPEAKS AT NIAGARA.

He Humorously Refers to Civil Service Reform and the "Advance Agent of Prosperity."

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., June 11.—Ex-Senator David B. Hill responded to the toast, "The United States," on the occasion of the Niagara Falls excursion of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce. He said in part:

"I recall the fact that this is my first visit to Niagara Falls since the day I joined in the celebration of the event in July, 1885. To my lot was accorded the honor of signing the bill which vested in the State the control of this beautiful spot. While it may be true that I am not especially proud of some of my official acts, of this one I am peculiarly proud.

"I do not know exactly why I was asked to respond to the toast of the United States. I am only a former United States Senator, as my friend, the toastmaster, explained, with emphasis. No one realizes that fact better than myself. There was a time when I had an ambition for an office where I could speak with authority for this great country. But through circumstances beyond my control—" [Cheers and laughter drowned the rest of the sentence.] "So when you ask me what I represent of this great country, I can but reply as I did to the school census taker, who once asked me how many children I had, I replied, diplomatically, 'None to speak of.'

"Just so there is no part of this country that I can now speak of as representing.

"I was a little surprised that I should be called on to speak at all. I might speak to you on a subject very near and dear to my heart—civil service reform. But since the starch has been taken out of it (bowing to Gov. Black) that subject has no attractions for me."

After referring at length to the Government of the United States, which Mr. Hill declared was the greatest in the world and one that he had a sincere admiration for, Mr. Hill began anew, saying, "As to the future—" here he paused a moment, then abruptly closed his remarks by adding: "I shall not trespass on the advance agent of prosperity, or the subject 'business in general,' assigned to another speaker."

MACHINE MEN AGAINST LOW.

They Object to Him Because He Would Not Make Deals.

Opposition to the candidacy of Seth Low is said by some of the local Republican leaders to be developing in the rank and file of the Republican machine. These leaders are privately declaring that it will do them no good if Mr. Low is elected Mayor because he is not the kind of man that will make deals in the matter of distributing patronage to secure votes. They say they want a man who can be depended upon to "act right with the machine."

They are setting up three reasons which they claim make Mr. Low unavailable as a candidate.

In the first place, they say that Mr. Low was a Mugwump in the campaign of 1884, or, at least, that he did not openly espouse the candidacy of James G. Blaine.

Next they are claiming that Mr. Low "would not run well with the Irish vote" because he was a leader in favoring the Arbitration Treaty with Great Britain. Then they aver that the school teachers are opposed to Mr. Low because he favored the reform school law.

Some of the Republican local leaders were declaring yesterday that Mr. Low would not get the Republican nomination.

SENATOR PLATT COMES TO TOWN.

Paired on Sugar and Wanted to Confer with Chairman Quigg.

Senator Thomas C. Platt arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel from Washington last night. As he left the Capitol before the vote was taken in the Senate on the sugar schedule, he expressed surprise that the schedule was carried by a vote of only 32 to 30.

He said he had expected that there would be six or eight votes to spare. He did not know what the vote was until he arrived at the hotel. "I am very glad I was paired with Senator Marion Butler," he said.

Senator Platt was asked if he thought there would be very much more delay in the appointment of Republican Federal officers in this city. "In my opinion," he replied, "the Administration will desire that the new tariff shall be administered by people who are friendly to it."

He would not say when the tariff bill would become a law. He inquired about Mr. Quigg's proposition to purge the Republican local rolls and get all members of the party together, but he made no comment on local politics. Mr. Platt will go over the local situation with Mr. Quigg to-day.

Chairman Charles W. Hackett of the Republican County Committee arrived at the hotel from Utica a few hours before Mr. Platt.

REPUBLICANS FOR SETH LOW.

President O'Brien of the Dock Board, Senator Pavey, and Others Issue a Formal Call.

The following call to Republicans of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District was issued yesterday:

Believing that Seth Low is the most available person upon whom all citizens opposed to Tammany Hall can unite as a candidate for Mayor of Greater New York, and that it is the plain duty of the Republican Party to nominate him as its candidate;

We request any enrolled Republicans in the Twenty-seventh Assembly District who are willing to unite in an effort to secure the election of delegates from said Assembly district to the Republican City Convention favorable to the nomination of Mr. Low, to communicate with any one of the undersigned:

Edward J. O'Brien.....2 West 43d Street
Richard J. Lewis.....73 West 45th Street
David B. Simpson.....450 Fifth Avenue
Andrew Robinson.....270 West 42d Street
Joseph H. Emery.....Murray Hill Hotel
B. Aymar Sands.....58 West 48th Street
Howard H. Williams.....31 Nassau Street
Francis C. Lambert.....250 West 50th Street
Frank D. Pavey.....32 Nassau Street

Included in the list of signers, it will be noticed, is the President of the Dock Board, a State Senator, an Assemblyman, and an Alderman. It is stated that the object of the men whose names are attached to the call was to secure the names of a considerable body of enrolled Republicans in the various election districts of the Assembly district, and through them to make an effort to carry the primaries for men who will elect delegates to the Republican City Convention favorable to Mr. Low.

There is no present intention of having any particular form of organization, any officers, or any name, though it is said a meeting of the men willing to work for Mr. Low may be held later on, and result in a more formal organization. The work will be strictly confined to the ranks of enrolled Republicans.

POSTAL CONGRESS DELEGATES.

The delegates to the Universal Postal Congress arrived in this city from West Point last night by boat. There were about 140 persons in the party, comprising most of the delegates from the foreign countries and the United States, together with the ladies of the party.

The tourists left their special train at West Point, in order to view the Hudson River scenery from that point to New York. The train, composed of nine finely appointed Pullman cars, was in waiting at the Pennsylvania Station in Jersey City, and was immediately boarded by the delegates upon their arrival here, and left at 9 o'clock for Washington.

Receiver for a Sausage Company.

CHICAGO, June 11.—Judge Sears has appointed Ralph R. Bradley receiver of the property of the A. L. Luetgert Sausage and Packing Company, under foreclosure proceedings instituted by Ellen Tuohy. The personal property of the concern was seized under a chattel mortgage to the Foreman Brothers Banking Company. The present receiver will now take charge of this. The appointment was made by agreement, pending the finding of the rights of the parties interested.

Mad Dog Invades a Barber's Shop.

A mad dog ran into Antonio Petroni's barber's shop at 2,317 Third Avenue yesterday morning. Foam was dripping from his mouth, and at the sight of him the customers became panic-stricken. They ran out into the street half shaved, while the barbers remained behind to bombard the intruder with shaving implements. A man led the animal away by the ear, and a policeman shot him.

Wedding Silver.

Spoons and Forks being subjected to the most severe use and the most critical inspection of all family Silver are some of the reasons why they should be not only 925-1000 fine, but substantial in weight, artistic in design and superior in general excellence. The Spoons and Forks made by the Gorham Co. established these characteristics as their standard. The designs are all copyrighted, and the price per ounce will compare favorably with inferior products.

Gorham Mfg. Co.

Silversmiths.

BROADWAY & 19TH ST.
23 MAIDEN LANE.

COMMANDER MILLER'S PLANS.

Expected He Will Be Elected Captain of the Naval Militia—Reason for His Resignation.

It was stated yesterday by friends of Commander Jacob W. Miller of the First Battalion of the New York Naval Militia that his resignation was in no respect a result of the recent trouble between the Commander and Lieut. W. H. Stayton. The resignation was handed in a month ago. The Second Battalion has to muster into the service on June 14, and the law of the State provides, since there are two battalions in existence, there shall be a Captain commanding the Naval Militia forces of the State. It was said Commander Miller simply resigned to be appointed Captain as soon as this office comes into existence.

The officers of the First Naval Battalion will elect a successor to Commander Miller on June 15, and it is expected either Lieut. Commander Kent, the present executive officer of the battalion, or Lieut. William Butler Duncan, Jr., formerly commanding the Third Division, will be selected.

Capt. Herbert D. Satterlee of the Governor's staff said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"The reason the resignation was given at this time was simply this: When it was sent in, a month ago, it was decided that Commander Miller had better hold the position until the plans for the Summer cruise should be perfectly arranged with the Navy Department. This was accomplished a few days ago, and then there was no reason why he should not resign, as he had anticipated doing for a year past, on account of his long service.

"If he had waited until the naval battalion had been mustered in in Brooklyn, and it had elected the commanding officer, and then resigned, the commanding officer of the Brooklyn battalion would outrank the commanding officer of the New York battalion; in other words, the Brooklyn battalion would have the right of line, which properly belongs to the older organization.

"It was therefore amicably arranged with the men who are to be officers of the Brooklyn battalion that the resignation of Commander Miller and the election of his successor should take place before the election of the commander in Brooklyn. The Brooklyn battalion will be mustered in on the 14th. Their divisional officers will be elected that same night, and then the men elected will have to pass an examination and be commissioned before they in turn can elect their commanding officer, and five days' notice must be given of this election. The commanding officer in Brooklyn will, therefore, not be elected for a week or ten days. Commander Miller's successor will be elected Tuesday night, and will doubtless qualify without delay, preserving the seniority of the New York battalion.

"It has been stated Commander Miller resigned to accept the office of Captain of the Naval Militia of the State. This is so, in the sense that he is the only man talked of for that position. The law provides for a brigade formation when there are two or more battalions, and this becomes possible with the mustering in of the Brooklyn battalion. Commander Miller is the logical candidate, and will doubtless be elected."

JAMES M. GORDY HANGED.

Sussex County Jail, Delaware, the Place of Execution—Declares Himself Innocent of Wife Murder.

GEORGETOWN, Del., June 11.—James M. Gordy was hanged in the Sussex County jail at 10:26 o'clock this morning for the murder of his wife. Gordy displayed very little nervousness, and protested his innocence to the last.

The most touching scene of the morning was the visit from Gordy's brothers, John and Benton.

The march to the gallows began at 10:10 o'clock. After prayer on the platform, Gordy read a statement, which was an extended plea of his innocence, in which the procedure was criticised, and great stress laid upon trivial circumstances.

The body of Mrs. Estella M. Gordy was found in the Broadkill Creek, near Milton, Del., March 11, by two fishermen. Until March 10 the woman had lived at 2,613 Eighth Avenue, New York City, and was known there until a few days before as Mrs. Estella M. Lewis, widow of Major Robert M. Lewis, a former prominent ink manufacturer.

Two days previous to the woman's disappearance from New York City she told some of her friends that she had married James M. Gordy, a planter and horse breeder, living in Delaware.

There were three wounds on the head of the body, and Gordy was immediately suspected of murder and arrested after he had eluded the officers for a few days. When taken into custody he turned to the officers and said: "I didn't hurt that woman." He had not been told why he had been arrested. In his pockets were found a woman's pocketbook, containing $300 and a diamond ring. The ring was afterward identified as the property of the dead woman. In the room occupied by Gordy at Messick's house was found secreted between the feather bed and mattress a woman's shopping bag containing a night gown and a kid glove. The mate to this glove was found on the woman's hand when the body was discovered in the creek. In the shed where Gordy's carriage stood was found an old claw-hammer, partly broken, with hair and what appeared to be blood stains upon it.

At Gordy's trial, which began on April 13, other damaging evidence was brought out. It was shown that Gordy and the woman had come to Milton on the evening train on the day of the murder; that Gordy had hired a horse and carriage from a local liveryman, and that he and the woman had been seen by several persons driving along the road leading to where the body was afterward found.

Gordy called only one witness, Dr. Caleb R. Layton, to prove that the woman had died from drowning.

Gordy's past career was also shown to have been filled with suspicious circumstances, in which the sudden death of his first wife and child formed the principal elements.

No Concert at Battery Park.

Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band was billed to give a concert at Battery Park last night, and 5,000 people gathered there to hear it. Eight o'clock was the time appointed for the music to begin, but at that time only a half of the band was present. They waited around there for half an hour, and then started home. Soon after they had left, the other half of the band appeared on the scene. The concert was postponed.

Williamsburg's Old Firemen Celebrate

There was a general gathering of veterans last night at an anniversary celebration and smoker by the Williamsburg Volunteer Firemen's Association at their headquarters, in the old Thirty-second Regiment Armory, at Bushwick Avenue and Ten Eyck Street, Brooklyn. Mayor Wurster was present. The association on Wednesday will leave for Newburg to participate in a centennial celebration.

Have you Eaten too Much?

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

People impose on the stomach sometimes, giving it more than it can do. "Horsford's" helps to digest the food, and puts the stomach into a strong and healthy condition.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—John A. Jones, Scranton; M. W. Boslund, Waterford, R. G. Hazard, Rhode Island.

ASTOR—Robert S. Bright, Philadelphia; P. V. Yonge, Pensacola; George H. Holmes, Providence; George E. De Belbach, Cincinnati; Dr. M. Herman, New Orleans; George Craig, Glasgow; D. Mackenzie, New Brunswick, British Columbia.

BARTHOLDI—William S. Crosthwaite, Buffalo; O. A. Thorp, Chicago; David Ayres, Washington; A. H. Sinott, Boston.

BROADWAY CENTRAL—E. S. Jacquin, Boston; James B. Brown, Atlanta; Benjamin Anderson, Leicester.

BUCKINGHAM—C. W. Woodhouse, Burlington, Vt.

CAMBRIDGE—Frederick Romer, Philadelphia.

CONTINENTAL—H. T. Osborn, Boston; H. A. Goff, Binghamton; J. N. Douglass, Wilmington; H. U. De Graff, Corning; Parke Davis, Sioux Falls, S. D.; R. L. La Fourche, Chicago.

DEVONSHIRE—J. N. Evans, Boston; G. Kent, Lowell; J. H. Purrine, New Haven.

ENDICOTT—Julius Valentine, Parkskill.

EVERETT—E. Macueir, Philadelphia; William Francis Weed, New Canaan, Conn.; Z. Carranza, Mexico; Roswell Randall Hoes, United States Army; E. K. Harris, Charles H. Cummings, Boston; W. L. Hatherley, Paris.

FIFTH AVENUE—Stevenson Burke, Cleveland; C. W. Hackett, Utica; ex-Gov. Hauser, Montana; Senator Thomas C. Platt, Washington; John H. Weiss, Harrisburg, and George S. Drake, St. Louis.

GERLACH—W. G. Evans, Albany; H. H. Haines, Baltimore, and M. D. Dalphin, Scranton.

GILSEY—F. J. Davis, Owego; C. R. Rittenhouse, Minneapolis; George L. Burrows, Saginaw; Charles Howard, Chicago; W. S. Eakin, New London; G. T. Ford, Washington.

GRAND—Charles P. Echols, United States Army; R. W. Harter, Waterville, N. Y.; F. O. Lincoln, Troy; William Chamberlain and Manuel Cronin, United States Army; John Page, Auburn.

GRAND UNION—The Rev. Oliver Dyer, Warren, R. I.; C. M. Fellows, Albany; C. E. Moore, Chicago; George A. Remick, Boston; H. Coggshall, New Bedford; J. Cowper Hannan, Port Chester, N. Y.; Dr. J. A. Corcoran, New Haven; the Rev. W. F. C. Morsell, Philadelphia; Capt. C. S. Roberts, United States Army; J. H. Fassett, Nashua.

HOFFMAN—C. K. Arnold, Philadelphia; William L. Turner, Philadelphia; Edgar A. Carolan, Schnectady; C. W. Martin, Tippie Creek; C. B. Matthewson, Silver City; H. J. Storm, Reading, England; Charles Smith, London, England; J. Stahl, George Downie, San Salvador; M. A. Delano, Robert E. Strahorn, Boston; R. C. Van Der Mueller, Aachen.

HOLLAND HOUSE—George S. Lord, Chicago; Maxwell Woodhull, Washington; the Rev. Henry J. Scudder, New Brunswick, N. J.; T. C. Hammond, Chicago; J. Morris Meredith, C. E. Lathrop, Detroit; Robert S. Gunn, Paris, France; William H. Harper, Chicago; E. Morton Ehms, Boston; William J. Dutton, San Francisco; George A. Jones, London, Eng.

IMPERIAL—J. C. Stoddard, Washington; W. T. White, Cleveland; W. R. Arnold, Chicago; S. D. Warncastle, Pittsburg; Arthur B. Smith, Boston; A. J. Berry, Augusta; James A. Green, Clinton Bidwell, Buffalo; William Goodwin, Boston; Albert A. Root, Buffalo; W. H. Alexander, Omaha; G. S. North, Hancock; Gordon Green, Cincinnati; James Kerr, Clearfield, Penn.; Alexander Melrose, Adelaide, South Australia; Thadeus Worboyo, London, England; W. H. McKnight, Louisville.

MANHATTAN—Edward Belden, Syracuse; William U. Crapo, New Bedford; Watson F. Bliss, Hartford; William D. Bishop, Bridgeport; Lieut. C. H. Hunter, West Point; the Rev. Heber Newton, Lakewood; J. W. Monteith, Lenox; W. E. Kissenbright, Albany; C. T. Bacon, Edward Sherman, Boston; Godfrey Dunscomb, New Haven; Goodwin Stoddard, New Haven; William G. Ely, Norwich.

MARLBOROUGH—C. S. Bell, Hillsborough; T. N. Pease, Chicago; W. T. Craig, Philadelphia; E. T. Ensler, Birmingham; P. J. Adams, St. Louis.

METROPOLE—Russell Colgrove, Washington; M. Y. Gilmore, Philadelphia; J. B. Cook, Baltimore; Miles A. Romey, Salt Lake City; J. B. Gough, Cleveland; C. F. Shaw, Jacksonville; F. P. Saunders and James Bondy, Syracuse.

MORTON—George Baker, Boston; George E. Webb, Worcester; H. E. Dudley, Norfolk, and E. L. Hall, Syracuse.

MURRAY HILL—Lieut. Valentine, with the graduating class and visiting cadets from West Point; W. G. Grannis, Litchfield; George T. Andrews, C. F. Choate, Boston; David Kay, Montreal; E. P. Berg, London, England; Thomas W. Busbey, Washington; J. M. Smith, Springfield; A. L. Chester, Westerly, R. I.; ex-Gov. H. C. Robinson, Connecticut; Charles F. Clarke, New Haven; George J. Brush, J. D. Forbes, William C. Barnett, and Carlos French, New Haven.

NETHERLAND—Harmon and Ferdinand Meyer, Richmond, Ind.; S. Meyer, Indianapolis; Charles Bawr, Terra Haute; W. T. Rothwood, Saratoga; Thomas P. Morgan, Washington; A. Dewar, Chicago.

NEW AMSTERDAM—E. T. Cole, Pittsburg.

NORMANDIE—Gen. Julius Runys, Galveston; Alexander McLachlan, Boston; Charles H. Scott, Pittsburg.

PARK AVENUE—S. B. Moody, Detroit; Malcolm

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD

Bad Matching Results in Very Few Exciting Contests During the Heats.

HORSES SUFFER FROM COLDS

A Good-Sized Crowd Sees Every Favorite but One Win in Straight Heats —Russell T. Breaks His Record —To-day the Last Day.

Everything was favorable for good sport with the light-harness cracks at Fleetwood yesterday, but the fields were so badly matched that the entire card was cleared in straight heats. The old track was all the better for the thorough wetting it received earlier in the week, but only one of the successful horses had to take a lower record. This was Russell T., who entered the fast list when he stepped a heat in 2:29¼. There was a crowd that filled the clubhouse stoop and the grounds about it.

Several of the horses, as a result of the cold, have been attacked with an affection of the kidneys known as azoturia. Wanda was among the ailing ones, but nobody knew this until the mare staggered and went down during a heat. She was after the leader, Dudley Olcott, going down the hill to the first quarter. But as she rounded the second turn she suddenly lost her powerful sweeping gride. Seeing that something was wrong, W. H. Snyder, her driver, guided her to the outer edge of the track and stopped. The mare struggled gamely to keep on her feet, but the temporary paralysis which accompanies the disease was too much for her and she collapsed just as the last horse went past. After unharnessing the mare and giving her a short rest she got up and walked back to the stable. The veterinary surgeon pronounced her out of danger last night, and she will probably be fit to take her work in few days. Dudley Olcott was an easy winner.

The 3:00 trot, left over from Wednesday after four heats, set the example for a rapid distribution of the purses. It had virtually narrowed down to a duel between Crete and Frances Jane, so that when the latter made a break going the way of the mare had the track to herself. The winner is seven years old, and was bred by John Hausman of Newark, who still owns her and her dam, the Canadian mare Nelly.

Even the pacers failed to cause any excitement, for Valleau had speed to spare over his small field, and did not have to get within four seconds of his record. The horses have one more chance to redeem their credit, for the meeting ends to-day. Two more classes for trotters, the 2:15 and 2:30, and the 2:20 pace, remain to complete the programme. The first race will be called at 1 P. M.

The summary:

3:00 Class—Trotting. Purse, $500.

Crete, blk. m., by Blizzard-Nelly, by Chicago Volunteer, (Lockwood)	3	1	1	2	1
Frances Jane, b. f., by Allerton, (Hayden)	10	8	2	1	3
Tommy, g. g., by Polonius, (Murray)	1	7	9	5	2
Crescent, b. g., by Stamboul, (Rogers)	2	4	5	8	4
Germa, b. m., (Barnes)	8	2	6	6	5
Dress Goods, br. f., (Kenney)	4	3	8	3	8
Wynnoke Maid, b. m., (Davis)	6	9	4	8	7
Cornelia Nutwood, b. m., (Rains)	5	5	7	7	6
Araccus, b. g., (Cherrier)	11	10	10	9	dr
Euretta, br. m., (Stevens)	7	6	8	dr	
Crescent, b. m., (Snyder)	9	11	dr		

Time—2:22¼; 2:24¼; 2:23¾; 2:22¾; 2:23¾.

2:12 Class—Pacing. Purse, $500.

Valleau, b. g., by Sentinel Wilkes-Kitty Cuyler, by Cuyler, (Hollenbeck)	1	1	1	
Out of Sight, b. g., (Davis)	3	2	2	
Little Gem, b. g., (Cherrier)	2	3	3	

Time—2:15¼; 2:16¾; 2:15¾.

2:10 Class—Trotting. Purse, $500.

Dudley Olcott, ch. g., by Albert W.-Cecilia by Poscora Hayward, (C. G. Moser)	1	1	1	
Agnes Morrill, g. m., (McCarthy)	12	2	2	
Myrtle Boy, blk. g., (Lippincott)	2	9	9	
Billy Gaines, blk. g., (Maguire)	4	3	3	
Memorial, b. m., (Cherrier)	3	4	8	
Frank Medium, b. g., (Lockwood)	10	9	4	
McLaughlin Mare, br. m., (E. C. Moser)	7	6	6	
Ap Alert, b. g., (Powers)	8	7	5	
Water Belle, b. m., (F. Bowne)	6	10	10	
Troth, b. m., (Clippinger)	11	8	7	
Carlton Chief, b. g., (Merkle)	9	11	11	
Wanda, b. m., (Snyder)	5	dis		

Time—2:18¾; 2:19¾; 2:18¾.

*Fell in second heat and did not finish.

Special Match Race—Trotting. Stake, $1,000.

Russell T., b. g., by Albert W.-Roana Clay, by Harry Clay, (Leonard).

Prince A., b. g., (Love)	2	2	2

Time—2:34¾; 2:31½; 2:29¾.

BYRON McCLELLAND DEAD.

The Well-Known Turfman Passes Away in Lexington, Ky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 11.—Byron McClelland died here at 8:15 to-night. He was one of the best-known turfmen in America, and had passed through every phase of racing, being at various times jockey, trainer, and owner. He was interested in racing, not alone for the money it brought him, for several times in his career he was penniless, but because he loved a good horse only as a man who is brought up with the horse can.

His love of the horse was inherent, for his father was a trainer before him, and all of his brothers followed the same calling. Born in Lexington, Ky., where to be devoid of love of a good horse amounts almost to a crime, and living in an atmosphere of racing, and with the example of his father and his brothers to point the way, it was only natural that he should follow the way laid out for him.

His mother wanted young Byron kept from the stable, with the idea that he might take up something higher than horse training, so, after he had served a short apprenticeship as a stable boy, he was employed in the office of The Lexington Press, then owned by H. C. Duncan. The latter owned a stable of race horses, and when he offered charge of them to young McClelland the latter jumped at the chance, and at once announced forever his idea of becoming a newspaper man. He remained with Mr. Duncan for five years, and then left him, to train and ride his own horses, Victim, Lucy May, and Blue Lodge.

He afterward joined H. P. McGrath, the founder of the famous McGrathiana Stud, where so many winners were born, as trainer, and when Mr. McGrath died he bequeathed his racing colors, the well-known green, with orange sash, to McClelland. The colors have won more fame since then, for they were carried by the peerless Henry of Navarre, Badge, Halma, Sallie McClelland, The Commoner, Prince Llef, and a number of other great winners.

His acceptance of the position of trainer for the racing string of Congressman W. L. Scott gave him a piece of luck for Mr. Scott, for under McClelland's capable handling for three or four years the stable's representatives carried off many rich takes. McClelland severed his connection with Congressman Scott when the latter refused a number of bets McClelland had made for him.

Mr. McClelland, with "Dick" Roche of St. Louis, Mo., once owned the plucky and popular little horse Badge. The latter won for him a fair-sized portion.

Mr. McClelland was about thirty-five years old and married. He was at various times in his career worth $500,000, but he died worth probably about $300,000.

SHOT HIS FRIEND IN JOKE.

Double-Action Revolver Held by C. Zebulka Causes the Death of F. Miller in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., June 11.—Frederick Miller, eighteen years old, died this afternoon in the City Hospital from a wound caused by a pistol bullet fired into his head in a joke. Charles Zebulka is locked up for having fired the shot.

Miller lived at 100 Baldwin Street. Zebulka is twenty-eight years old, and lives at 74 Somerset Street. The shooting took place shortly before the noon hour in a saloon at Morris Avenue and Warren Street owned by Charles Steigler. He and Zebulka are friends, and it was the bartender's habit to have Zebulka go behind the bar and work for him on occasions.

This morning the bartender called Zebulka to attend to customers and went into the cellar.

There was a revolver hanging beside the desk. Zebulka took it out and examined it. Then he pointed it at Miller, who was standing midway down the bar.

Miller laughingly exclaimed, "I'm not afraid of that thing."

"You're not, eh?" said Zebulka, as he pressed the trigger. The hammer was down, and Zebulka asserts he did not think the revolver could do any damage while the hammer was thus placed. The weapon was a hairspring self-acting one, and was instantly discharged. The bullet entered Miller's face at the inside corner of the right eye. Miller dropped to the floor.

Word was sent to the Fourth Precinct Station House, and to the City Hospital for an ambulance. Miller, who was unconscious, was hurried to the hospital. He died there at 3 o'clock. Zebulka was arrested at his home later in the day.

SHOT FOR REFUSING TO ELOPE.

F. N. Bliven of Pipestone, Minn., Wounds a Girl and Kills Himself.

PIPESTONE, Minn., June 11.—F. N. Bliven of Pipestone has killed himself after fatally wounding a daughter of Frank Weigel, a German farmer, living in Moody County, South Dakota. Bliven asked the girl to elope with him. Upon her refusal he pulled his revolver and began shooting.

QUEST OF SCALPED BROTHERS.

S. J. Dorland of Akron, N. Y., on His Way to the California Desert.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 11.—S. J. Dorland of Akron, N. Y., is in Los Angeles, on his way to the desert to hunt for his brothers, Pete and Ben, who, he believes, were scalped by Indians. Dorland is undoubtedly the victim of a cruel practical joke.

He received a letter, signed by D. E. Mirean, declaring that both Pete and Ben Dorland had been massacred by Indians. To-day Mr. Dorland will go to Thomson, a station on the desert, from where the letter was received, to try to find some trace of the young men.

Grain Rate Inquiry at Chicago Stops.

CHICAGO, June 11.—At the end of seven days' investigation of the alleged cutting of grain rates, the Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day practically acknowledged its failure to secure any evidence, and adjourned to a date not fixed.

"We have not abandoned the inquiry," said Chairman Morrison. "We will take it up again in the near future. There are a number of witnesses who have eluded the officers and whom we propose to have before us before we quit."

Match Company Incorporated in Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., June 11.—The Cosmopolitan Match Company was incorporated here to-day. The capital is said to be $1,250,000. Thomas P. Marshall, Robert T. Marshall, and George O. Seward of Trenton are the incorporators. A factory will be erected in this city at once. It is said the company will have an advantage over its rivals in that it has obtained control of a number of new patents, including one which makes the box and the labels at the same time.

AT THE LATONIA TRACK.

Big Crowd, Hot Weather, Fast Track, Tame Sport.

LATONIA, Ky., June 11.—There was a big crowd at the track to-day in spite of the hot weather. The track was fast, but the sport was tame. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Sir Andrew, 109 pounds, (Martin,) 3 to 2, won; Rampage, 109, (J. Hill,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Bleakmore, 109, (Hart,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:15¾. Buck Fonso, Saisetta, Dominica, Cue Tip, Miss Lillian and Mullo also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Swing, 103 pounds, (J. Hill,) 4 to 1, won; Arturus, 105, (T. Burns,) 9 to 2 and 8 to 5, second; Dan Rice, 105, (C. Reiff,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:02¾. Wilfred Laurier, Rathmore, Jack Donohue, St. Raymond, and Proteus also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Little Buck, 96 pounds, (Nutt,) 5 to 1, won; Belzara, 103, (J. Hill,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Lady Warren, 91, (Warren,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:50½. John McElroy, Cadillac, Fouting, and Royal Dance also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. One mile. Dago, 97 pounds, (Everett,) 3 to 1, won; Stanza, 99, (T. Burns,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, second; Hilda, 92, (Hilgedick,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:42¾. Lenaman, Simple Jack, Elsket, Whileaway, and Lizzie Mack also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Brazilian, 102 pounds, (Murray,) 5 to 2, won; Cob, 105, (J. Hill,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Georgia Pa, 102, (Gleason,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:02¾. Allie Bell, Lady of the West, Dominis, and Cuba Free also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. One mile. Marine, 104 pounds, (J. Hill,) 3 to 5, won; Frontman, 97, (C. Hill,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Lady Jordth, 102, (Nutt,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:41¾. Rasper, Little Walter, and Reddington also ran.

BELMONT'S KEENAN SECOND.

Defeated by Piety in the Race for the Manchester Cup.

LONDON, June 11.—Mr. August Belmont's chestnut horse Keenan, five years old, ran second in the race for the Manchester Cup at the Manchester Whitsuntide meeting to-day. The cup is valued at 2,000 sovereigns, (200 sovereigns in plate, the rest in specie.)

The second horse in this race received 300 sovereigns out of the stakes, and the third received 100 sovereigns out of the stakes. Nine horses ran over the course, which is one mile and three-quarters. The following is the result in detail:

Mr. Dobell's ch. c. Piety, four years old, by Satisfy, out of Devotee.....1
Mr. August Belmont's ch. h. Keenan, five years old, by Lisbon, out of Patrimony.....2
Mr. Woolf Joel's b. c. Conroy, four years old, by Bend Or, out of Grace Conroy.....3

The betting before the start was 6 to 1 against Piety, 5 to 2 against Keenan, and 100 to 9 against Conroy.

Clipstone led to the straight, where The Docker assumed command, but the latter was eventually passed by Conroy and Piety. Piety soon drew to the front and Keenan challenged him, but piety won by a head. Time—3:37 2-5. A length and a half separated second and third horses.

Entries for Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap for all ages. Six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Hanwell	118 The Manxman	124
Nick	107 Imported	124
Harrington	132 Prompt	121
Sir Play	129 All Over	121
Ed Kearney	123 Imperator	120
Eton Jacket	121 Illusion	118

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

Sun Up	113	Dolando	101
Leaman	111	Albanian	101
Neptour	110	Jefferson	96
Alarum	108	Florizel	92
Judge Baker	106	Free Lance	90
Sue Kittie	103	Petrel	86
Alvarado II	101		

THIRD RACE.—The Great American Stakes, of $12,500, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Prohman	118	Prince Lee	113
Handball	118	Araluen	113
Handpress	118	Great Bend	113
Gloriana	118	Archduke	113
Previous	113	Alcedo	110
Murillo	113	Arquebus	110
Varus	113		

FOURTH RACE.—For maidens two years old. Five furlongs.

Burnap	112	Sifoual	112
General Maceo	112	Mirthful	112
Senator Wetmore	112	Vigenta	112
Mr. Gaither	112	Little Seals	109
The Dipper	112	Alantha	109
Bowling Brook	112	Red Gidd	109
Swango	112		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Howard Mann	118	Declare	108
Premier	118	Brandywine	108
Ben Brush	91	Cauldron	91
Cromwell	118	Arabian	91
Semper Ego	111	Euphemi	91

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Whistling Coon	112	The Juggler	112
Brentwood	112	Midian	112
Oviatt	112	Ella Daly	109
Sanders	112	Tinkler	109
Dogtown	112	Maximo Gomez	109
Babiea	112	Countess Coulsande	109
Chang	112		

SALE OF TROTTING HORSES.

A Consignment from the Estate of Alpheus M. Hawes.

W. B. Fasig & Co. disposed of seventeen trotters at the American Horse Exchange last night. They brought $4,800, an average of nearly $225. The top figure was $775, paid for the noted pacer B. B., record 2:12¼, by C. V. Smith of Lansingburg, in this State. The horse was a contemporary of Hal Pointer, and created a sensation through the West in 1880.

A consignment from the estate of Alpheus M. Hawes, who had some well bred stock at Overton Farm, near Lexington, was sold.

Uncle Joel, a bay gelding, with a record of 2:21¼, proved the most valuable of this lot, H. A. Schenck of this city paying $675 for him. John Langan gave $625 for Cardenas, 2:29¼, by Eagle Bird, a likely bay trotter of five years.

Santos, 2:17, by Eagle Bird, brought $360, and John H. Shults paid $300 for Eola, a four-year-old, by Wilkes Boy, with a mark of 2:28. The sale ends to-night, when several more with fast records are up for competition.

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GIANTS LOSE A GAME

The Home Team Lost by One Run After a Hard-Fought and Interesting Game.

BREITENSTEIN VERSUS RUSIE

The Other Winning Teams in the National League Yesterday Were Brooklyn, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington, and Boston—Minor League Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	28	9	.757
Boston	27	12	.692
Cincinnati	25	13	.658
New York	19	16	.543
Brooklyn	21	18	.538
Philadelphia	22	20	.524
Pittsburg	19	19	.500
Cleveland	19	19	.500
Louisville	17	22	.436
Chicago	15	25	.375
Washington	12	25	.324
St. Louis	8	34	.190

Results of Yesterday's Games.

At New York—Cincinnati, 2; New York, 1.
At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 4; Pittsburg, 3.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 5; Cleveland, 4.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 10; Chicago, 7.
At Washington—Washington, 6; St. Louis, 3.
At Boston—Boston, 8; Louisville, 4.
At Boston (second game)—Boston, 12; Louisville, 4.

To-day's Games.

St. Louis in New York.
Chicago in Brooklyn.
Pittsburg in Washington.
Cleveland in Philadelphia.
Cincinnati in Boston.
Louisville in Baltimore.

The Cincinnati team defeated the New Yorks yesterday by a single run in one of the cleanest, fastest, snappiest ball games seen at the Polo Grounds this year.

It was purely a pitchers' battle from start to finish. The two men who are probably the best pitchers in the League to-day—Breitenstein and Rusie—were pitted against each other. They were in fine fettle, and pitched fast, heady ball, and they were accorded splendid support. An inability to hit Breitenstein was the cause of the home team's defeat. He had speed a-plenty, and Joyce and his band were only allowed a total of four hits.

The Cincinnatis managed to touch Rusie up for seven hits, but three of them were scratches. In the matter of strike-outs, the big Hoosier catapult did better, three of the Cincinnatis going down before his swift inshoots, while only two of the New Yorks failed to connect with Breitenstein's perplexities. The game consumed less time than any game played on the home grounds this year; there was only 1 hour and 50 minutes of play. About 6,500 persons were on the grounds when the game began. The field was in good condition considering the recent heavy rains.

Big "Jake" Beckley made his first appearance on the home grounds since signing with Cincinnati, and he received a round of applause when he went up to bat. He played an errorless fielding game at first, and made one base hit. Cincinnati won the game in the sixth inning. When one man was out Burke made a safe bunt toward third, and Hoy followed with a slashing single to left. Burke went around the bases like a sprinter, and scampered across the plate on Werrick's error. Hoy speeded around to third on the throw in from the field. Then Corcoran smashed a liner into Tiernan's territory, which scored Hoy and ended the run getting.

The run that saved the New Yorks from a shut-out was made in the seventh inning. Davis singled past second and hustled around to third on Gleason's twisting drive to right for a base. Holmes's high fly was neatly handled by Miller, while Davis came home. This ended the run making for the home team. Double plays in the second and third innings, participated in by Joyce and Clark and Ritchey and Corcoran, were features.

The game to-day will be with the St. Louis team. The team has been greatly strengthened since it played here some weeks ago. The score:

NEW YORK.	R.	1B.	P.	O.	A.	E.	CINCINNATI.	R.	1B.	P.	O.	A.	E.
V. Hal'n, cf.	0	0	4	0	0		Burke, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	
Tiernan, rf.	0	0	1	0	0		Hoy, cf.	1	1	5	0	1	
Joyce, 3b.	0	0	3	1	0		Corcoran, 2b.	0	0	5	3	0	
Davis, ss.	1	2	1	1	1		Beckley, 1b.	0	1	10	0	0	
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	1	1	0		Miller, rf.	0	0	1	1	0	0
Holmes, lf.	0	0	1	0	0		Ritchey, ss.	0	0	2	1	0	
Clark, 1b.	0	0	9	1	0		Irwin, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0	
Warner, c.	0	0	3	6	0		Schriver, c.	0	0	3	6	0	
Rusie, p.	0	0	1	0	2		Breit'st'n, p.	0	0	2	0	2	0
Total.	1	4	27	11	2		Total.	2	7	27	9	1	

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—2

Earned runs—New York, 1; Cincinnati, 1. Double plays—Joyce to Clark; Ritchey to Corcoran. First base on balls—Off Rusie, 5; off Breitenstein, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Joyce. Struck out—By Rusie, 3; by Breitenstein, 2. Passed ball—Schriver. Left on bases—New York, 6; Cincinnati, 6. Sacrifice hits—Hoy, Burke. Umpires—Messrs Lynch and O'Day.

OTHER LEAGUE GAMES.

Brooklyn, 4; Pittsburg, 3.

The Brooklyns again took the Pittsburg Pirates into camp at Eastern Park yesterday afternoon after another "Garrison finish."

Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	—4
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0—3

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2; Pittsburg, 3. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Pittsburg, 3. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 4; Pittsburg, 7. First base on balls—Off Payne, 1; off Hughey, 3. Struck out—By Payne, 1; by Hughey, 3. Three-base hit—Gardner. Two-base hits—Canavan and Padden. Sacrifice hit—Davis. Stolen bases—E. Smith, Shindle, and Brodie. Double plays—Ely and Davis, Leahy and Davis. Wild pitch—Hughey. Passed ball—A. Smith. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Baltimore, 5; Cleveland, 4.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 11.—The Baltimores beat the Clevelands out in the last half of the ninth inning to-day, in one of the most interesting games ever played on the home grounds. With Cleveland one run in the lead, Doyle, Reitz, Bowerman, and O'Brien singled in succession, and a bad throw by Wallace of McGraw's hit let in the winning run, with the bases full and no one out. The features were Sockalexis's three-bagger in the fourth and a brilliant double play by Kelley and Jennings in the eighth, nipping in the bud what looked to be a sure thing for a run or two. Doyle's error ought perhaps be called a case of bad judgment, as he picked up Tebeau's easy grounder down the foul line, and, instead of touching his base or the runner, threw to second to catch Wallace, and both men were safe. Attendance, 4,236. Score:

Baltimore	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	—5
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0—4

Earned runs—Baltimore, 3; Cleveland, 3. Base hits—Baltimore, 13; Cleveland, 10. Batteries—Baltimore, Nops and Bowerman; Cleveland, Cuppy and Zimmer. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Cleveland, 1. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Philadelphia, 10; Chicago, 7.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—Three costly errors in the second inning on the part of Chicago, and good batting in the sixth and eighth innings by Philadelphia, won to-day's game for the home club. Chicago's errors in the second were all wild throws, two by Donahue and one by Griffith, which netted the Philadelphias four runs in their half. Kittredge was substituted for Donahue after this, and after the fourth Wheeler took Orth's place, the latter being ineffective. Wheeler pitched a brilliant game, striking out four of the visitors and holding them down to one hit. Attendance, 2,881. Score:

Chicago	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0—	7
Philadelphia	2	4	0	0	0	2	0	2	—.	—10

Earned runs—Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 4. Base hits—Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 17. Batteries—Chicago, Griffith, Kittridge, and Donahue; Philadelphia, Wheeler, Orth, and Clements. Errors—Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 3. Umpire—Mr. McDermott.

Washington, 6; St. Louis, 3.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—A triple and a home run with men on bases won the game for Washington to-day. The visitors made nearly as many hits as the home team, but they were not as effective. In the fourth inning, Cross had some words with Umpire Sheridan, and as a result was fined and put off the field. Houseman took his place at short. Score:

Washington	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	—.	—6
St. Louis	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0—	3

Earned runs—Washington, 2; St. Louis, 1. Base hits—Washington, 9; St. Louis, 7. Batteries—Washington, Jerman and Farrell; St. Louis, Donohue and Murphy. Errors—Washington, 1; St. Louis, 3. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

Boston, 8; Louisville, 4.

BOSTON, Mass., June 11.—Boston had a walk-over in both games with Louisville this afternoon. Clingman's work in both was phenomenal, and it was his playing that saved the visitors from even worse defeat. Louisville was weak at the bat. The features were the fielding of Collins in the first game, the batting of Duffy, Stivetts and Collins in the second, and the fine work of Clingman in both. Score:

Boston	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	1	0	—8
Louisville	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	—4

Earned runs—Boston, 2; Louisville, 2. Base hits—Boston, 8; Louisville, 7. Batteries—Boston, Klobedanz and Bergen; Louisville, Frazer and Wilson. Errors—Boston, 3; Louisville, 4. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Boston, 12; Louisville, 4.

SECOND GAME.

Boston	1	2	1	2	0	0	3	3	—.	—12
Louisville	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0—	4

Earned runs—Boston, 6; Louisville, 2. Base hits—Boston, 17; Louisville, 8. Batteries—Boston, Stivetts and Ganzel; Louisville, Cunningham and Wilson. Errors—Boston, 6; Louisville, 1. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Other Games Played Yesterday.

At Rochester—Rochester, 7; Scranton, 4.
At Norfolk—Norfolk, 20; Hartford, 10.
At Buffalo—Springfield, 2; Buffalo, 1.
At Lancaster—Reading, 5; Lancaster, 4.
At Richmond—Athletics, 5; Richmond, 1.
At Toronto—Toronto, 5; Providence, 3.
At Newark—Newark, 6; Paterson, 6, (eleven innings.)
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 7; Wilkesbarre, 1.
At Syracuse, (second game)—Syracuse, 7; Wilkesbarre, 5.

YALE PLAYS PRINCETON TO-DAY.

A Large Crowd is Expected, and a Close Game May be Anticipated.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 11.—Final arrangements have been made for the great Yale-Princeton baseball game here to-morrow. A tremendous crowd is expected to attend the game. Manager Thompson has disposed of all the grandstand and open stand seats, and the rush for the bleachers promises to be very warm.

The game will begin at 3 o'clock on the University field. The rains of the past week made the field very soft, but the University gardener is working on the diamond and will have it in good shape for to-morrow. The Yale team will leave New Haven to-night, arriving here to-morrow morning. Yale's victory at New Haven last Saturday in the first game of the series by one run in the tenth inning assures the spectators of an exciting contest.

The Tigers are determined to win by every fair means in their power, as the loss of this game would mean the forfeiture of the championship, whereas Yale can afford to lose and still have a chance at the championship in the third game of the series, scheduled for New York a week from to-morrow.

The batting order of the Tigers will be: Bradley, centre field; Easton, left field; Kafer, catcher; Kelly, first base; Smith, second base; Altman, right field; Butler, shortstop; Barret, third base, and Wilson, or Jayne, pitcher.

Special trains will be run from New York and Philadelphia to accommodate the crowds from those cities, leaving Princeton immediately after the game.

Stock Brokers to Play Golf.

The Stock Exchange Golf Tournament, limited to members of the Stock Exchange, will be played this afternoon at the Knollwood Country Club, near White Plains. Over fifty members of the Exchange are entered for the tournament, which is to be a handicap of eighteen holes. It is expected that several hundred bankers and brokers will see the contest.

A Channing Statue for Boston.

BOSTON, June 11.—Mayor Quincy has received notice that the will of the late John Foster gives $30,000 to the city for a statue of the Rev. William Ellery Channing, the famous Unitarian divine, to be erected in the Public Gardens.

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STRAW HATS
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POPULAR PRICE.
Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE
SIX STORES—
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It takes the place of Coffee at about 1-4 the cost.
There has recently been placed in all grocery stores in Greater New York the wholesome table beverage called GRAIN-O, which completely takes the place of coffee. IT IS A FOOD DRINK, full of health, and can be given to the children as well as the adult with great benefit.
It is made of pure grain and looks and tastes like the finest grades of Mocha or Java coffee. It satisfies everyone.
A cup of GRAIN-O is better for the system than a tonic, because its benefit is permanent. What coffee breaks down Grain-O builds up.
Avoid cheap bran imitations claiming to be the only original. Weigh a package of Grain-O and you will see that it is solid grain.
Ask your grocer for Grain-O. 15c. and 25c. per package.
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A FEW GOOD SECOND-HAND WHEELS AT REASONABLE PRICES.
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NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN

Indications for Good Roads About the City To-day and To-morrow Are Promising.

CONDITION OF THE ROUTES

The Heavy Rains Have Tended to

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Parochial Missions Society Has Decided to Have Nothing More to Do with the Church Army.

"COL." HADLEY NOT POPULAR.

Proper Clerical Head Could Not be Found and Church Support Will Be Withdrawn After September—Appeal to the Diocesan Convention to be Taken.

The United States Church Army, a Protestant Episcopal adaptation of Salvation Army methods, has been thrown out of all official standing in the Church. The action was taken by the Parochial Missions Society at its last meeting, and is to take effect on Sept. 28. The chief reason for this summary course is said to be "Col." Henry H. Hadley, a lay evangelist, who is at the head of the Eastern Department.

The suggestion that a Church Army, long so successful in England, be made a part of the work of the Episcopal Church in the United States came first from Mr. Hadley, and found supporters in the Rev. Dr. Bradley, vicar of St. Agnes's Chapel, and the Rev. E. Walpole Warren, rector of St. James's Church. There was much opposition among churchmen, insomuch that when a vote came as to whether the army should be given a trial, it was only decided affirmatively by one vote by the Parochial Missions Society, which Bishop Potter had asked to consider the matter.

The army was to be given a trial for one year. A Church Army Commission was formed, and the Rev. I. Newton Perkins was chosen Secretary. It was voted to have a clergyman at the head of the army, but such a man has not yet been found. The only department that has really been created is that in the East, with headquarters on Lexington Avenue, with "Col." Hadley in command. Ambitious titles were bestowed upon all under officials, scarcely anybody being below the grade of Colonel, and the commander being General in Chief. Uniforms similar to those worn by the Volunteers were adopted.

Some months ago Bishop Potter asked a number of churchmen to come together and consider the future of the army. That meeting has not yet been held, but the Parochial Missions Society, through which the army obtained an official standing in the Church, has resolved to "relinquish all supervision and control of the United States Church Army, which the society has hitherto exercised."

Secretary Perkins says: "The Church Army Commission will go on as heretofore in spite of objections, and "Col." Hadley will remain at the military head of the Eastern Department. The resolution does not take effect until September. Before that time the New York Diocesan Convention will be held and an appeal will be made to that for official recognition. Meanwhile church army work will go on as usual."

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES.

Welcome for President Clark Arranged by Local Christian Endeavorers.

Dr. Francis E. Clark, founder of the Christian Endeavor Society and President of the United Organization, sailed last Wednesday with his wife from Liverpool on the Britannic. They are expected to reach here next Friday, and in the evening a welcome will be given them by New York Endeavorers in Carnegie Hall. This will be the largest Christian Endeavor demonstration in this city since the annual convention in 1892. Secretary Baer and Treasurer Shaw of Boston are to come to New York to welcome Dr. and Mrs. Clark, and have consented to be among the speakers at the Friday night rally. The Hon. John Wanamaker, who is one of the Trustees of the United Society, has promised to preside over the meeting, and platform and box tickets have been sent to nearly all the prominent pastors in the city. Tickets have been distributed by the committee to all the Endeavor societies, and in many cases the demand has been much greater than the supply.

This will be Dr. Clark's first appearance in America after his long absence on a tour of visitation to the Endeavor societies of Europe, India, and Africa, and he will tell something of the work in those countries. A chorus of 200 voices will occupy seats on the platform, the music being under the direction of Dr. H. R. Palmer, with I. L. Erb as organist. Endeavorers will wear the local union badges, and several of the societies will take their banners with them.

An afternoon session will be held in the Central Presbyterian Church, West Fifty-seventh Street, when the topic of "A Businesslike Society" will be discussed by leading Endeavorers. The Chairman of this Rally Committee is Dr. J. Wilford Allen. President W. L. Amerman, Vice President H. A. Kinports, Secretary William J. Yates, and other workers in the City Union will occupy seats upon the platform.

The delegation from New York City to the San Francisco Convention will be small. Only fifty-two have secured accommodations thus far. A special train will leave the Grand Central Station Monday, June 28. The total number will not exceed seventy.

A new President has recently been chosen in the Fifth Christian Endeavor District of this city—Miss Jennie E. Palmer. C. B. Rutenber, the former President, resigned to devote his entire time to Sunday work. Miss Palmer was the Vice President, and R. E. Carpenter was chosen to the latter position.

The regular monthly meeting of the Junior Christian Endeavor Local Union will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the parlor of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, corner of Fifty-seventh Street. Meetings of the union will be discontinued during the Summer, and the first Fall meeting will be held Sept. 18 in the same church.

About 100 delegates from New York and Brooklyn will attend the Baptist Young People's Union Convention at Chattanooga. Only forty-five members of the Epworth League in this city have thus far signified their intention to attend the Epworth League Convention, to be held in Toronto. The total delegation will not exceed 100. An effort is to be made to have the meeting of 1899 held in this city.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL CHAPEL.

Many King's Daughters Attend a Service Which Marks the First Use of a Gift Altar Cloth.

The Sunday afternoon services in the little chapel of St. Luke's Hospital are of peculiar interest, partly because of the artistic beauty of the chapel and partly because of the unique character of the congregations. Persons come from different and remote sections of the city to attend these services, and whether aristocratic or lowly, they take their places according to the democratic rule of "first come, first served." Such of the hospital patients as are able descend to the main floor, but the more delicate ones and the children usually remain in the gallery. Often the size of the congregation overtaxes the comfort limits of the chapel.

Interest in the Whitsuntide services last Sunday was enhanced by the presence of a large number of King's Daughters. A beautiful silken altar cloth and set of book marks, presented by the members of Speakwell Chapter of the King's Daughters, were used for the first time on this occasion. The gift was a token of love and gratitude to the hospital for kindnesses extended and beneficent deeds done by the officers of the hospital. The service on Sunday afternoon was conducted by the Rev. Dr. George Baker, Superintendent of the hospital, and the Rev. Mr. Clover, Assistant Superintendent. Dr. Baker's sermon was on the meaning and lessons of Whitsunday.

On the altar was a luxuriant offering of flowers from Miss Mary I. Oakley, the head of Speakwell Chapter.

Room for Mission Work.

The work of putting two additional stories upon the United Charities Building was begun on Tuesday. The purpose of the improvement is to make room for the Congregational Mission Boards, which have for more than forty years had quarters in the Bible House, in Astor Place. The boards are the American Missionary Association, the Church Building Society, the Home Missionary Society, and the New York District office of the American Board. These boards are to have the top, or eighth, floor, and expect to occupy their new quarters by Jan. 1.

The American Bible Society recently had an offer of almost $1,000,000 for the Bible House, but refused it, standing out for an even million. The property is to be sold, and the society will rent rooms in an existing office building, and no longer maintain quarters of its own.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for June 13.

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SUBJECT.—Paul's Advice to Timothy. Text—II. Timothy, 1: 1-7; 3: 14-17.

GOLDEN TEXT.—From a child thou hast known the Holy Scriptures, which are able to make thee unto salvation. (II. Timothy 3: 15.)

When this letter was written Paul was an old man, nearly seventy years of age. Timothy was about thirty-five. It is the letter of a loving father to a "dearly beloved son." (1: 2.) But the relation was spiritual—not natural. Although there was such a great difference in their ages, Paul found none among all of his spiritual children so "like minded," or as the margin puts it, "so dear unto" him as Timothy. (Phil. 2: 20.) Their friendship began with Paul's first martyrdom, and ended only with his last.

When Paul and Barnabas visited Lystra, as we saw in a recent lesson, they found themselves in the midst of a rude and heathen people, who worshipped Jupiter as their god. But in the midst of these people a certain unknown Greek had settled. His wife was a Jewess. Her name was Eunice. At the time of the apostle's visit, as we hear nothing of her husband, she may have been a widow living with her mother, Lois, and her son, Timotheus. Evidently she was a devout Jewess, carefully observant of all the traditions of her people, although far from the privileges of even a synagogue and in the midst of idolaters. And she was not only devout herself, but she diligently trained her son, Timothy, in all the Hebrew Scriptures.

It must have been a day of rare privilege to her and all the household when Paul and Barnabas—men of her own nation came into the city and preached in the name of the God of her fathers. And the Gospel which they preached did not fall on bigoted or deaf ears. It was accepted as the very "Gospel of the grace of God." So that Eunice is introduced to us as not only "a Jewess," but as "a certain woman which was a Jewess, and believed." (Acts, 16:1.) Being head of one of the few Jewish families in the neighborhood, it is more than probable that, like Lydia of Thyatira (Acts, 16:14, 15) when her heart was opened to receive the Gospel, she constrained Paul and Barnabas to come into her house and abide there. By such a fellowship Paul would become fully acquainted with the "unfeigned faith," which characterized every member of the household, and which he ever after loved to "call to remembrance." (Acts, 1:5.)

This pleasant fellowship, however, was soon rudely broken up. For after the apostles had "scarce restrained the people that they had not done sacrifice unto them," (Acts, 14:18-20,) unbelieving Jews from Antioch and Iconium persuaded them that they were impostors. A not uncommon revulsion of popular feeling was at once seen. Paul was stoned, and his body cast beyond the city gates. Thus in the very beginning of his ministry among the Gentiles, Paul actually suffered martyrdom. "Howbeit," says the disciples stood round him," "he rose up and came into the city" to the great joy of all who believed. With all this Timothy was perfectly familiar, and Paul refers to it in this very letter, when he says, "Thou hast fully known my doctrine, manner of life, purpose, faith, long suffering, charity, patience, persecutions, afflictions, which came unto me at Antioch, at Iconium, at Lystra; what persecutions I endured; but out of them all the Lord delivered me." (3:10-11.)

Paul's Visit to Lystra.

Some years later Paul again visited Lystra in the course of his second missionary tour. During his absence Timothy had grown into active manhood, and was "well reported of by the brethren that were at Lystra and Iconium." (Acts 16:2.) But as his father was a Greek he had never been circumcised. Now, however, Paul, seeing his fitness for work in the Gospel ministry, proposed to have him "go forth with him," and "because of the Jews in those quarters," he "took and circumcised him." (Acts 16: 3.) With this rite he probably also publicly set him apart for this work, invoking upon him the Holy Spirit's special gifts for "ministry" or "power of public exposition." (Young.) It is to this that he alludes when he says, "I put thee in remembrance, that thou stir up, or stir into a flame, (R. V. margin) the gift of God, which is in thee by the putting on of my hands." (I Tim. 1: 6.) His special work for which he was particularly gifted, was thus the expounding of the Scriptures, with which he had been thoroughly familiar "from a child."

Paul was for the second time a prisoner in Rome. The year after his first imprisonment a great conflagration had destroyed nearly one-half of the city. The Emperor Nero himself was charged with causing it. To avert the rage of the populace, he in turn laid it at the doors of the growing and hated body of Christians. "Tacitus describes the success of this expedient, and recalls almost hear Paul say, with the Psalmist, "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, whence cometh my help." (Psa. 121, 1.) He knew that he stood at the bar of an uprighteous judge, but we could easily understand how he could write to his "dearly beloved son," "Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness which the Lord—the righteous Judge—shall give me at that day." (4, 18.)

Where the Letter Was Written.

He had passed through his first trial uncondemned, and had been remanded to the upper room of the prison to await the second. There and then he wrote this letter to Timothy. He expected that he might be confined through the next Winter. But, however soon or late his final trial might be, he had no thought that it would result in anything but condemnation and death. A brief description of the place of his confinement will help us to appreciate both his own faith and courage and also the fervent anxiety with which he longed for the spread of the Gospel.

Descending by a long slope from the Church of "Are Coelum" we reached the Church of St. Giuseppe, or of Joseph the Carpenter. This church is built directly over the old Mamartine Prison, which was reached by a flight of stairs descending some twenty feet or more below the level of the street. This flight of stairs, however, is of very modern construction. The prison itself was an arched room, nearly circular, and about 25 feet in diameter and 10 feet high. The walls were apparently cut from the solid rock. In the ceiling was an iron grating, about two feet square, covering the original entrance, the prisoner being let down by ropes, and fed in the same way. There was also no other way by which light and air could enter, except through this opening.

In the floor was another opening about two feet in diameter, leading to the "inner prison;" not "inner" because it was further back, but because it was deeper down. To this chamber we descended by another flight of steps. This flight, however, is also of modern construction. The room itself was like the other, nearly circular, but somewhat smaller in size. It was about 20 feet in diameter, and about seven and a half or eight feet high, the walls apparently being cut out of the solid rock. The prisoner, in the time of Paul, was lowered into this room from the one above it by ropes through the opening in the ceiling. Through this opening also he received food, light, and air. Both rooms were entirely destitute of furniture.

It was in the loneliness, darkness, and dampness of the upper room of this prison that Paul wrote this letter to Timothy. It was from confinement in the lawer room that he was led forth to be beheaded. Between the two only a few months intervened. Whether Timothy reached him before his death is unknown. "The Lord stood with me," he says, "and strengthened me; and I was delivered out of the mouth of the lion." (4, 17.)

Although a prisoner in body, he was no prisoner in mind or heart. From his cell he looked out over the great world lying in wickedness, unconscious of its condition, and ignorant of its danger. The one great object of his life, after he had seen the Lord Jesus Christ for himself, was to tell others of Him. Now his work was ended. Yet his heart still longed for the salvation of others. So he turns to his "dearly beloved son" Timothy.

Scripture Study Necessary.

The great instrument which he urges him to use is the Word of God. To hold fast to this Word himself and to make it known to others is the great underlying thought running through the whole letter. For this work, he reminds him, he has special qualifications, as we have already seen, by the anointing of the Holy Ghost. From his earliest childhood, or as the R. V. states it, "from a babe," he had "known the sacred writings." The great truths which he had been taught by mother and grandmother he was to retain in all the simplicity in which he had learned them as a little child. They were not too hard for him to understand then—they were not to be understood any differently now, that he had become a man. They are the same Scriptures which we have to-day, and which are plain enough for any little child to understand. They are still able to make both men and children "wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus." (3: 15.)

Moreover the Scriptures which he so learned were what we call "The Old Testament." It was all that he had to learn, either as a child or a man. But Paul said it was "All given by inspiration of God." Therefore it was profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, and that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works." Nothing has ever been found equal to it, Paul never thought of anything which could take its place. He foresaw that the time would come when men would "not endure sound doctrine." Having "itching ears," they would "heap to themselves teachers" who would "turn away their ears from the truth unto fables." (4: 3, 4.) But he had no remedy for such a time but the "Word of God"—that word which Timothy had learned as a little child—that word which little children are learning all through our land to-day. And it only, declares the Gospel of the grace of God, and that Gospel "is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth." (Romans 1.: 16.)

Questions on the Lesson.

What is said of the friendship existing between Paul and Timothy?

When did they first meet, and what is said of Timothy's home?

How did Paul probably become so well acquainted with the faith of the household?

When did they next meet, and under what circumstances?

Why was Timothy circumcised, and with what special gift was he endowed?

Where was Paul when he wrote this letter, and why was he there?

What is said of Nero's Judgment Hall?

What does the view from it naturally suggest in regard to Paul?

What is the description of the Mamartine Prison?

What was Paul's great anxiety during this confinement?

What was the great instrument he urged Timothy to use?

What portion of our Scriptures did Timothy have, and how does Paul characterize it?

How and why is Paul's exhortation needed to-day?

SUMMER PLANS OF PASTORS.

Some Will Take No Vacations and Others Have Short Ones.

The Rev. A. C. Dixon of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, says he has not thought of a vacation, or where to take one. Services and Sunday school will go on as always. The following say much the same: The Rev. W. A. Layton, Bushwick Avenue Methodist Church, Brooklyn, though the pastor, may be away one or two Sundays in August; the Rev. Mitchell Bronk, Ascension Baptist Church, near One Hundred and Sixtieth Street; the Rev. William N. Dunnell, All Saints', New York; the Rev. Samuel Colgate, Emmanuel Baptist Church, in Suffolk Street—the pastor may go to the Catskills in August, but his place will be supplied; the Rev. George W. F. Birch, Bethany Presbyterian Church, in East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street; the Rev. Leighton Williams, Amity Baptist Church, in West Thirty-fourth Street, and the Rev. Fields Hermance, the Methodist Church of the Saviour, in East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, though Dr. Hermance will be absent a Sunday or two for a visit to the Adirondacks.

The Rev. David G. Wylie has a cottage near Poughkeepsie and hopes to go to the Pacific coast. The preachers at the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Ninety-sixth Street and Central Park West, will be the Revs. William P. Swartz of Poughkeepsie, and C. O. Laird of West Chester, Penn.; L. W. Eckard of Easton, Penn.; George H. H. Wallace, New York, and Alexander Allison, Yonkers. The church will be closed the last Sunday in August and the first in September for repairs.

The Rev. Samuel McComb of Belfast, Ireland, will occupy the pulpit of the Rutgers Riverside Presbyterian Church for the first time as pastor on the second Sunday in September. There will be preaching for two more Sundays after to-morrow, and then the church will be closed to be put in complete repair. The pastor emeritus, the Rev. Dr. Robert R. Booth, will spend the Summer in the mountains of Maine.

The Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley, Faith Presbyterian Church, in West Forty-eighth Street, will spend part of August in the Adirondacks, and the Rev. Dr. White of Macon, Ga., will preach for him.

South Church, at Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, will have the usual services every Sunday at 11, with the regular preachers. The pastor, the Rev. Roderick Terry, will spend the Summer near the city.

Ascension Memorial Church, in West Forty-third Street, will be supplied by different clergy, but the Rev. Dr. Steen will be absent from the middle of July until September.

The Rev. Henry Chamberlaine, St. Matthew's, West Eighty-fourth Street, leaves with his wife next week for a bicycling tour of England. He is to retire from St. Matthew's. The new rector, the Rev. Dr. E. H. Kraus, goes to Canada. The rector emeritus of St. Ann's, the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, sails on July 6, going to England and France.

The Rev. J. B. Banker of Muskegon, Mich., will preach during August at the Strong Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn. The pastor, the Rev. Frank P. Stoddard, goes to Grand Island Park, in the St. Lawrence, being absent from July 5 to September 9.

Archdeacon Darlington, Christ Church, E. D., Brooklyn, will spend the Summer at his farm on the Long Island Sound shore at Setauket. The supply during July and August will be the Rev. Edward Helm.

The Rev. Dr. J. Balcolm Shaw, West End Avenue Presbyterian Church, goes to Arverne about the middle of July, and during a part of August is to preach in a Washington Presbyterian Church. He is also to travel some. The assistant, the Rev. James Hunter, will preach during his absence.

The preachers at the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of Twenty-second Street, will be the Rev. Dr. Alfred Moment of Brooklyn and the Rev. Dr. Sanderson of this city during July, and President Patton of Princeton and the Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson of Chicago during August. The Rev. Dr. John R. Davies, the pastor, is to be one of the speakers at the International Christian Endeavor Convention in San Francisco.

NEW CHURCH TO BE DEDICATED.

Central Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, to be Opened To-morrow.

Exercises in connection with the opening of the Central Presbyterian Church, at Marcy and Jefferson Avenues, Brooklyn, will be held every day during the coming week, beginning to-morrow. At the services to-morrow morning the Rev. J. F. Carson, the pastor, will preach the sermon. At the afternoon services addresses will be delivered by several clergymen, among them Bishop Thomas W. Campbell of the Reformed Episcopal Church of the Reconciliation; the Rev. Dr. St. Clair Hester of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, the Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, and the Rev. Dr. John Rhey Thompson of the Nostrand Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. The sermon in the evening will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church of New York.

The services on Monday evening will consist mainly of addresses, and among the speakers will be Mayor Wurster, Darwin R. James, and the Rev. Dr. R. S. Partington. On Tuesday evening six gentlemen are announced to speak, among them the Rev. C. H. Yatman of Ocean Grove and Col. Alexander S. Bacon. George C. Stebbins will direct the singing, and George Waring Stebbins will preside at the organ. On Wednesday evening the Rev. Dr. Alfred H. Moment, Moderator of the Presbytery, will speak, and he will be followed by other Presbyterian clergymen.

The Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler will preach a sermon on Thursday evening, and John Hyatt Brewer, organist of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, will preside at the organ. On Friday the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman of Philadelphia will preach, and Ira Sankey will sing.

The services on Saturday will be under the direction of the Brooklyn Christian Endeavor Union, and in the afternoon addresses will be made by the Rev. Cortland Myers, the Rev. Dr. Thomas A. Nelson, the Rev. Dr. James M. Farrar, the Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, and the Rev. J. Erskine Adams.

Priests and Deacons to be Ordained.

The Trinity ordinations for the Diocese of New York will be held to-morrow in St. Chrysostom's Chapel of Trinity Church, Seventh Avenue and West Thirty-ninth Street, at 11 o'clock. In the absence of Bishop Potter, in Europe, the rite of ordination will be administered by Bishop Capers of South Carolina.

The candidates who will be advanced to the priesthood are the Rev. Alexis William Stein, B. A., of St. George's Church; the Rev. Willett Nicoll Hawkins, B. A., who will go to the Diocese of Albany; the Rev. Murray Augustus Hamlin, M. A., of Grace Chapel, and the Rev. Hugo Radan, B. A., of Missouri. The candidates for ordination to the diaconate will be Theodore Irving Reese, Willis Breckinridge Holcomb, B. A.; James Burgess Sill, B. A.; Elias B. Stockton, Edward Moore Parrott, Jr., B. A.; William Howard Davis, B. A., and Walton H. Doggett.

All of the candidates for the priesthood and a number of the candidates for the diaconate went to St. Philip's Church, at Garrison's-on-the-Hudson on Thursday, where the preordination retreat was conducted by Bishop Capers, with the assistance of the Rev. Ralph H. Baldwin, Chaplain to Bishop Potter. They will return to-day.

The Case of Mr. Widdemer.

A Congregational council will meet at the Bible House next Monday morning to consider the case of the Rev. H. T. Widdemer, who has been called to the First Congregational Church, Asbury Park, N. J. Preparations had been made to install Mr. Widdemer when charges were made against the character of the proposed new pastor, who was deposed from the Episcopal ministry in Philadelphia by Bishop Whittaker and never restored. He had also been refused admission to the Monmouth Presbytery when he sought to become pastor of a Presbyterian Church in Asbury Park. The First Congregational Church, which has now called him, is an off-shoot from the Asbury Park Presbyterian Church. The decision of the council will not necessarily be final, as the Asbury Park Church may, even against the decision of the council, install Mr. Widdemer if it sees fit to do so.

Father Dolling in Hoboken.

The Rev. Father Dolling, late rector of St. Agatha's Church, Portsmouth, England, is to preach to-morrow at the Church of the Holy Innocents, Hoboken, N. J., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Father Dolling arrived in this country last month and has been preaching in Philadelphia and Boston, and during this week has been conducting a retreat in this city at St. John Baptist House.

To Have a New Church.

The German Reformed Protestant Church of 140 Norfolk Street will soon have a new and commodious church, with Sunday school building adjoining, on Sixty-eighth Street, near First Avenue. The building will be of Gothic style, will seat 500, and will be of brick, with stone trimmings, with the interior finished in hard wood. Its cost will be $25,000, all of which has been secured. The church was organized in 1758, and has been very successful, having 300 members The Rev. C. Schlegel is pastor.

Children's Day Exercises.

Children's Day exercises will be held at the Broome Street Tabernacle to-morrow evening at 7:45. The scholars and little ones of this large school have been well drilled in the declamations and songs which will make up the programme. Mrs. Abbie C. Morrow, editor of The Sunday School Illustrator, will deliver an address.

City Mission Notes.

During the Summer months the Rev. G. E. Purucker, formerly of Geneva, Switzerland, will perform the duties of missionary at the City Hospital in place of the Rev. Hugh Maguire, resigned.

The Rev. T. Gassauer retired from the post of chaplain of the New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission at the House of Refuge, Randall's Island, on the 7th inst. His successor has not yet been appointed.

The Rev. Dr. T. Gardiner Littell has announced his intention of severing his connection with the City Mission Society within a few weeks to take charge of the church which he has been building at Jefferson, N. H.

The Rev Arthur H. Proffitt has been placed in charge of the mission work at Bellevue Hospital and at other institutions formerly under the care of the Rev. H. St. G. Young. The latter has been appointed temporarily to succeed the Rev. Dr. Littell at the Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island, and the Insane Asylum on Ward's Island.

A confirmation service will be conducted in the chapel of the Good Shepherd, adjoining the almshouse on Blackwell's Island, to-morrow at 3:30, by Bishop Capers of South Carolina, who appears in behalf of Bishop Potter. This service will be under the direction of the City Mission Society, and a number of New York clergymen and laymen have been invited to attend. A special boat will leave the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street at 2:30.

Church News and Notes.

Charles E. Hughes's Bible class, at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, meets to-morrow for the last time until Fall.

Parishioners of the Church of St. Ignatius, West Eighteenth Street, are now voting on the proposition to move up town, which the rector, Father Arthur Ritchie, is said to favor.

The Rev. Ralph H. Baldwin, Chaplain to Bishop Potter, leaves on Monday for Saginaw, Mich., where he has accepted a call to St. John's, the largest Episcopal church of that city.

Clericus, the social society composed of clergymen of the Episcopal Church in this city, will hold its last meeting for the Summer at Arsley Clubhouse, on the Hudson, near Dobbs Ferry, on Monday.

The Rev. A. C. Dixon will preach at the Hanson Place Church, Brooklyn, to-morrow morning, and the Rev. Charles Herald of the People's Bethsada Church will occupy the pulpit in the evening.

The Rev. Arthur Shirley, who recently closed his labors with the Congregational Church at Old Lyme, Conn., was formerly a resident of Brooklyn, where he attended Plymouth Church. He was valedictorian of the class of '69 at Yale.

The Rev. Maitland Alexander, recently called from Long Branch to the pastorate of the Harlem Presbyterian Church, will address the meeting for men at the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association to-morrow afternoon.

At Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Ensign McChesney, will preach on Sunday, both morning and evening. In the evening his discourse will be on "Two Ways of Praying."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THE PEOPLE'S Church, Rev. Thomas Dixon, Pastor.—Preaching at 11, "Socialism and the Kingdom of God," by Rev. Sydney H. Cox.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th St.—Rev. Frank S. C. Wicks of Passaic, N. J., will preach at 11 A. M. The public cordially invited.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. (Closing service.) Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. All welcome.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45. Father O'Connor introduces a former Paulist, now a Protestant. All invited.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway.—President Andrew V. V. Raymond, D. D., of Union College will preach. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD, West 68th St.—Madison C. Peters preaches, 11, "The Importance of the Individual." 8, "Showing Piety at Home." All welcome.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street,
Henry van Dyke, Pastor.
Dr. van Dyke will preach Sunday, June 13th, at 11 A. M.
Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at close of service.
Weekly evening service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 57TH St.—Dr. Morse preaches, 11; Rev. Richard Hartley, D. D., of Hope Church, 8. Public cordially invited.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.—Sunday, June 13, Holy Communion, 8 and 10 A. M.; morning prayer, sermon, and Holy Communion, 11 A. M.; evening prayer, 5 P. M.; choral service, with sermon, 8 P. M. The rector will preach at both morning and evening services.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sabbath school at 3; Christian Endeavor Monday, 8 P. M.; devotional meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., CORner Park Av.—Services, 11 A. M. Rev. Robert Collyer will preach. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Masses for Communion, 7:30, 9; Matins, 10; High Mass, 10:45; Vespers, 4.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARLEM.
Fifth St., near 3d Av., Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., pastor. Children's day service at 10. Rev. Frank Malven, assistant, preaches in the Second Church, 123d St. and Lenox Av.—Rev. William Justin Harsha, D. D., pastor, preaches at 10:30 and 7:45. Evening topic, "Summer Phenomena and Their Lessons."

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, 321 WEST 56TH ST.—Rev. S. Ames; morning, "The Optimism of the Apostle Paul"; evening, children's day services; Endeavor, 7.

EPIPHANY BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV. and 64th St.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Dr. John T. Beckley, 11 A. M. Sunday school, 9:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., Pastor.—At 11 A. M., public worship, with preaching by Prof. William Adams Brown. Friday evening service at 8 P. M. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday, 13th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison Av., Corner 58th St., Rev. W. T. Sabine, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Lucien L. Rudolph, Assistant.—Rev. F. E. Dager, D. D., of Philadelphia will preach at 11 A. M., and Rev. H. Medley Price of Boston at 3:30 P. M. At 7:45 P. M. a missionary meeting will be held, at which addresses will be made by Bishop P. F. Stevens, D. D., of South Carolina, and a number of the clerical delegates to the General Council, now assembled in this church. Strangers cordially invited.

FLORAL AND MUSICAL FESTIVAL AT METropolitan Temple.—10:45 children's day exercises; Miss Hildebrand, soloist. 7:45 Dr. Cadman, "Real Beauty." Tuesday lecture, "American History," Dr. Cadman. Monday, temperance evening. Service every night. Concert this evening.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St., Rev. John R. Davies, D. D., Pastor.—Public worship at 11 and 8. Pastor will officiate at each service. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 10TH ST.
8 A. M., Holy Communion.
10 A. M., Morning Prayer and Address.
8 P. M., Evensong and Sermon.
ALL SEATS FREE.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, LENOX AV. AND 122d St., Rev. Charles De Witt Bridgman, D. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 10 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M. Sunday school at 3; evensong, 3:45 P. M.; evening prayer and sermon, 7:45 P. M. Rev. James D. Wasson will preach at both services.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 31st St. and Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. The pastor will preach. Chapel services Wednesday, 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Cor. 60th St., Rev. Andrew Longacre, D. D., Pastor.—9:30 A. M., Children's Day service in the chapel. Preaching by the pastor at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Subject for afternoon sermon, "Always Contented."

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (53d St.)—11, preaching by Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., pastor. Communion. 8, Bishop Fallows of Chicago. Seats free.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St., Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The assistant minister, Rev. Edward Huntting Rudd, will preach.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 88d St. and the Boulevard, Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday school at 2:45 P. M.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. Topic: "The Vandals of the Temple"; and 8 P. M. Topic: "The Historic Apostolate."

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED
Church, West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach 11 A. M. No evening service.

FIFTH AVE. COLLEGIATE REFORMED
Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. John G. Fagg will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS COLLEGIATE Reformed Church. Rev. F. S. Schenck, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE. —Edward Judson, pastor, will preach, 10:45. Dr. John T. Beckley at 7:30. Service nightly.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, (SWEDENBORgian,) East 35th St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., Rev. S. S. Seward, Pastor.—Service at 11 o'clock. Subject: "The Bread of God." The Most Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Boulevard, Cor. West 73d St., Rev. Robert Russell Booth, D. D., Pastor Emeritus.—Preaching at 11 A. M. Communion at 4 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Services in the morning at 11 o'clock. The Rev. C. H. Babcock, D. D., will officiate.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S PARISH-HOUSE, 205 East 42d St.—Sunday service. Evening prayer at 8 P. M. Rev. J. Frederick Talcott will officiate. No morning service. Seats free.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West End Av. and 86th St., Rev. G. P. Eckman, Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by pastor. Sunday school at 3 P. M. Prayer service Wednesday at 8 P. M.

THE NEW YORK PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CITY MISSION SOCIETY.
The Rt. Rev. E. Capers, D. D., in behalf of the Bishop of the Diocese, will administer the Rite of Confirmation at the Chapel of the Good Shepherd, adjoining the almshouse, Blackwell's Island, on Trinity Sunday, June 13, at 3 o'clock.
Special boat will leave foot of East 26th St, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.
Friends of the society are cordially invited to be present.

"THE KING'S MESSENGER" INVITES ITS friends to a conversazione on, about, and with the Holy Spirit every Tuesday evening at 7:30, at their parlors, Nos. 241 and 248 West 23d St., near 8th Av. The editors, STEPHEN MERRITT and DELIA REES, will speak. MALICHAI TAYLOR of Temple Court will have Bible readings every Tuesday at 3 P. M. at the same place.

UNIVERSITY PL. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. In the absence of the pastor, Rev. John Gillespie, D. D., will preach morning and evening. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 1 Northern	.77
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.29⅛
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.22
Cotton, middling	.07 11-16
Coffee, No. 7

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up Town.....1,227 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.
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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Veriscope Pictures of Corbett-Fitzsimmons Contest—2:30 and 8:45.
CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10. Matinée.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Round of Pleasure—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—8:00.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concerts—8:00
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New York vs. St. Louis—4:00.
ST. NICHOLAS MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1897.

Readers of the New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE REPUBLICAN OPPORTUNITY.

Were there any Republicans who have any influence in their party organization at the banquet to the Southern merchants on Thursday evening?

If so—and there were many who ought to have such influence—the reception given to Mr. Low should impel them to instant and aggressive work to bring their organization promptly to the acceptance of Mr. Low as a candidate for Mayor. The reception was without precedent. Mr. Low was not the guest of honor. He is not directly interested in the matter which was the occasion of the banquet. He is not now a merchant. His sole claim to attention was that he had been asked by the Citizens' Union whether he would stand for election as Mayor of Greater New York. His answer was: "If I were convinced that * * * my candidacy would prove a unifying force among the friends of good government in the city I should not hesitate to accept your nomination, for I am heartily in sympathy with the purposes of the Citizens' Union as I understand them."

It was in reply to this statement that the dining hall of the Waldorf rang with cheer upon cheer when Mr. Low's name was mentioned. Those cheers proclaimed him such a "unifying force among the friends of good government" as no other man in the Great City could possibly be.

Will the Republican organization accept Mr. Low and secure the good government his election would make sure, or will it reject him, and with that rejection fling away all hope of triumph either for good government or for the party? That is a question that must be answered. It must be answered promptly, for delay can only be construed unfavorably.

Why should the Republicans wait? They cannot hope to find a better candidate. They cannot hope to win with a candidate of their own. They must make their choice between Mr. Low and a Tammany Mayor. They cannot by waiting even hope to make better terms with Tammany, for every day that passes without action by them makes Tammany more independent of them.

Do they realize that they are not masters of the situation, that they have thrown away the great prestige of Mayor STRONG'S election, and of last year's victory? Do they see that if the voters of New York to-day were to choose their City Government on party lines, the revolt against the Albany policy and the Washington policy of the Republicans would drive away more than enough of the support they had one year and three years since to throw the Government into the hands of Tammany and its allies with any decent candidate?

Practically the managers of the Republican organization acknowledge that this is the situation. They declare that there must be a union of the anti-Tammany elements. But they claim—we think with lessening emphasis—that as the partisan Republican element is the largest, the others must come to them, or at least wait until they have acted. This is pure folly. The Republican managers cannot dictate terms for two reasons. One is that they are not strong enough. The second is that they are discredited. The only possible ground on which there can be unity is the pursuit of good government pure and simple. For that the Citizens' Union stands. For that Mr. Low stands, and his election would surely give it. The Republican organization has other aims, for which the public aversion is great and constant. The leaders can put aside those aims and disarm public resentment by accepting Mr. Low. That is the only way in which they can have any share in a victory of any kind in Greater New York this year. It depends on them to make Mr. Low's candidacy the "unifying force for good government" which it ought to be. If they refuse they prove that good government is not their chief aim.

THE BRUTE VOTE.

Apparently the only check on debate in the Senate of the United States is a sense of guilt.

On Tuesday last the Republican Senators met in caucus. Under the lash of Senator PLATT'S whip they agreed to vote solidly for the sugar schedule that was then dictated to them. Mr. PLATT in plain words told them that they could do this or face defeat for the whole Tariff bill.

On Wednesday the sugar schedule was reached in the Senate. During Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday it was vigorously and steadily attacked by Democratic Senators. It was shown that the favors granted to the Sugar Trust were greater than in the present tariff and greater than in the bill as it came from the House. It was demonstrated that the total cost of labor employed by the Trust was less than the duty which pretends to offset the difference in wages. It was proved by Mr. HAVEMEYER'S own testimony that sixteen years ago the total cost of refining was less here than abroad and that the Sugar Trust could take raw sugar duty free from Germany, refine it, and send it back to German markets at a lower price than the German refined sugar could be sold at. It was established that every fraction of a cent of duty for the protection of the Trust takes money by the million out of the pockets of the people of the United States.

To these statements, charges, proofs, the Republican Senators made no reply. They sat in silence.

Mr. DISRAELI once pointed to the stolid ranks of the country squires on the benches of the House of Commons and exclaimed: "There is the finest brute vote in Europe." The Sugar Trust can point to the Republican side of the Senate with equal pride, and with a comment even more insulting.

JURORS AND INTELLIGENCE.

The process of finding a jury for the trial of the men indicted for conspiracy to keep up the price of cigarettes has been tedious. But it ought to be instructive. It has seemed at times that the object of counsel was to keep off the jury every man who was reasonably well informed upon current affairs. Doubtless that was a false appearance, and the true object of the counsel was only to exclude jurors who had unconsciously formed prepossessions which it would require much evidence and argument to remove in order that they might try the case impartially.

But if the object had been to secure ignorance, the supply was evidently abundant. Considering that the jurors may be presumed to be average citizens and that our Government is determined by the average intelligence of the community, it is not too strong to say that the ignorance revealed in the course of this investigation is appalling. Some of what appeared general ignorance was in fact doubtless only ignorance of the English language. That is, of course, a disqualification for sitting as a juror upon a trial of which the proceedings are conducted in English. On the other hand, it may not be at all a disqualification for good citizenship, and the same men who appeared at such disadvantage undergoing examination in English law terms may be perfectly capable of following complicated arguments in their own language.

But the ignorance of foreign-born citizens is not all the ignorance that was disclosed by this investigation nor the worst of it. The worst of it, in the sense of the most discouraging, was shown by natives, and by natives who had enjoyed the advantages of instruction in the public schools. It is from such talesmen that the most astonishing responses were elicited by the examinations. One witness being asked what was meant by "the burden of proof," explained that it was "the majority of proof," and being further asked whether, if the Judge said that the burden of proof was on the prosecution, he would vote to convict the defendant, promptly answered that he would. Another, asked what a trust was, defined it as "a number of men who go into business and trust each other." A third being asked from whom as a juror he would take his orders, gave the astonishing answer that he would take them "from the Legislature."

The showing thus made of the average citizen as a talesman is very much the same showing that is made by the average citizen when he undergoes a civil service examination. Of course, that is not really a fair way of putting it. The answers that we have quoted are not fair samples of the examinations in this trial. Neither are the civil service examination papers that are bad enough to get into print fair exhibits of the average intelligence of the applicants. They are exceptional and representative of the occasional rather than of the average citizen. But they are representative of the occasional citizen who has enjoyed the average opportunities, and they are altogether too numerous to be dismissed as without significance. They are highly and unpleasantly significant. For a system of public education which turns out so many and so grievous failures cannot be said to be a successful system. The men and women who demand the reform of it have reason on their side. For when, in spite of some years' tuition in the public schools of this city, such a density of ignorance can subsist as is indicated in some of these examinations, the question arises, What is it that such pupils can have been taught in the public schools?

MR. FOSTER IN RUSSIA.

It is pleasant to read that Mr. JOHN W. FOSTER has been well received in St. Petersburg, and that his mission commends itself to the Russian officials. Because his mission is in fact to establish literally a "modus vivendi" for the fur seals, which are in danger of speedy extermination unless something is done for their protection. Russia is the power which, next to ourselves, has the greatest interest in the preservation of the seals. There is really a very strong commercial interest in the continuance of the sealing industry in England, since London is not only the greatest market for the fur, but the place in which the industry of preparing the skins for market is almost exclusively carried on.

This fact has weighed nothing with the British Foreign Office for the protection of the seals in comparison with the demand of the Canadian poachers that they shall be permitted without any effective interference to go on poaching. If they are not prevented, they will certainly kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. England shows no disposition to prevent them. A little pressure by Russia, with which England has so many more important questions outstanding, would do no harm and might do much good. Doubtless Mr. FOSTER has gone to St. Petersburg to secure the application of this pressure, which it is to be hoped he may obtain.

Of course, it is very unfortunate that we should have failed to make provision for the payment of so much of the award of the Paris tribunal as went against us. That is part of the price we pay for maintaining such a National nuisance as Senator MORGAN in the character of a public servant and for maintaining the courtesy of the Senate, which enables him to set off his personal interests or his personal spites against the National interests and the National credit. It is unfortunate, because it enables the London press, whenever we urge the necessity of taking measures for the preservation of the seals, to divert the discussion to our meanness and bad faith. But really it has nothing to do with the case. Mr. FOSTER'S mission is a mission in the interest of the United States primarily, but it is also a mission in the interests of civilization, and it is much to be wished that it may be successful.

THE HONOR SYSTEM.

A boy who was recently sent to St. Paul's School, Garden City, said when he returned home for his first vacation: "That's the meanest school I ever saw. They put you on your honor there, and then you can't do anything." Perhaps no more eloquent comment on the honor system, now so much favored by educators, was ever uttered. That boy had been accustomed to the older method in which rules were enforced by punishments when the offender was "caught" by a teacher. The boy's code of morals was not unlike that of ancient Sparta; there was nothing wrong in stealing if one was not found out. But under the honor system a boy is pledged to himself to obey the rules of a school, and for the first time in his life he realizes that a willful infraction of the rules includes a loss of his own self-respect. There are very few boys who can bear to despise themselves, for a boy is quick to detect shams, and he hates them with an honest, healthy hatred.

The honor system is spreading through our colleges, and it is one of the best innovations ever made. JAMES W. ALEXANDER, in his article on undergraduate life at Princeton University in this month's Scribner's, calls attention to the employment of the honor system in examinations. The sentiment is so strong that any student caught cheating at examinations is cut by all his fellows and is forced to leave the university. Yet Princeton men who were graduated fifteen or twenty years ago well remember how they wrestled with their final papers up in Dickinson Hall with a professor watching them from the front and "MATT" GOLDIE from the rear. O tempora! O mores! Things are better now.

The latest instance of the operations of the honor system was at Harvard. Some students in an ecstasy of delight at Harvard's one victory in the baseball series with the Tigers from New Jersey, incarnadined the multitudinous statue of JOHN HARVARD with cheap paint. Such an action was a piece of vandalism, and the Faculty so regarded it. President ELIOT, relying on the student sentiment, turned the matter over to a committee of juniors. They found the men and compelled them to withdraw from the university. This action was entirely an outcome of the student sense of honor. In the elder—not the better—days, any student would have looked with horror on the proposition that the undergraduate body should punish its own offenders and even expel them.

This development of the honor system into a plan of partial self-government among students cannot be too highly commended. It is not necessary to comment on the obvious fact that it overthrows all the false, foolish, and pernicious ideas of schoolboy honor which once prevailed and which made an evildoer sure of the protection of all his associates. The students are not asked to "tell on" any one even now; they are made to feel that a mean or dishonorable act is an insult to them, and they are empowered to punish it by the force of public opinion. The significance of this system is that it will be a powerful factor in the production of good citizenship. The primer of "government of the people, by the people, for the people," is placed in the hands of every student who attends an institution where the honor system is employed and where the students are encouraged to feel that an infraction of law and order is a direct injury to the community.

WHAT THE ENGLISH THINK OF US.

It may have been noticed lately by persons whose attention has not been wholly taken up by the many more important matters in the newspapers that the English press has been at its old and favorite job of predicting the downfall of this Republic. There may be a few very sensitive Americans who will be somewhat affected by its gloomy prognostications. But most of us know that this is the old, old cry, and that it will not even serve now greatly to impede the sales of American securities abroad; though, if the dismal remarks about our business and political outlook have any purpose at all, that is it.

We ought to be used, by this time, to the stock English opinion that we cannot possibly survive much longer; that our system of government was a mistake and is a failure, and that, as a nation, we lack virility and stability. That has always been a stock English opinion, and it has been persistently aired. Yet very many Englishmen of all classes have never subscribed to it. American securities are largely invested in by long-headed Britons, who know that our Government is stable, and that this people will find an honest way out of all the difficulties that beset them, and repay all the money they borrow, and the interest on all their debts.

The English press may be, and frequently is, excused for its attacks upon other people than the English on the ground that it is always most severe in criticism of English statesmen and their measures, and most foreboding about British prospects. There is no particular reason, just now, for the English press, either Conservative or Liberal, to be very cheerful about the affairs of its own country. Americans may congratulate themselves that their statesmen are not confronted with problems quite as tough as some of those the English Ministry and Parliament are now facing.

The retirement of Commander J. W. MILLER from the command of the First Naval Battalion implies the speedy promotion of that gentleman to the rank of Captain of the Naval Militia force of the entire State. The man well deserves the honor, and no one is more fitted for the assumption of the responsibility. The success of the Naval Militia in New York and throughout the country is largely due to Commander MILLER'S energy, devotion, and sacrifice. It would have been difficult, if not impossible, to find another man who combined the knowledge and experience in naval matters with the readiness to devote his time to the difficult business of perfecting the organization of an entirely new branch of volunteer service. The efficiency of the First Naval Battalion is the finest evidence of Commander MILLER'S fitness for the new position which he will soon occupy, and in which it is safe to say he will be as successful as he was in his former one.

While Mr. WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR'S London newspaper is "pessimistic" and foreboding about the future of the United States, good Americans, who take its utterances to heart, may find some consolation in the reflection that America, as the place of his origin, and the Americans, as his fellow-countrymen, will not be wholly without glory as long as Mr. WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR keeps himself so conspicuously in evidence. He is now the favored associate of royalty, and has lately distinguished himself by hiring a house in London on the line of the jubilee parade for an almost fabulous sum of money, considering that he intends to occupy it only two days. It is intimated that the noble English owner was astounded when he received Mr. ASTOR'S offer, which, of course, he accepted without hesitation. For the disposition of the ordinary Londoner seems to be to sell or rent everything he possesses in London and get as far away as possible in jubilee week from London and its visiting Americans. Mr. ASTOR, in his entertaining, his residences, and his stables, is handsomely living up to the foreign reputation of Americans for extravagance. Perhaps, also, he is vainly endeavoring to live up to his income. Of course, he is amply justified in doing what he likes with his own, and we should hardly expect him to come home and try to solve our currency problem or stimulate Congress to nobler action, even if we thought he could be really useful in public affairs. And doubtless he finds his present way of spending his money quite as agreeable and profitable as "useless vote buying in the gin mills of the east side of New York."

Mr. GLADSTONE'S indignant protest against permitting representatives of "The Great Assassin" to take part in the celebration of the Queen's jubilee will find an extensive response in England. A great many Englishmen who have been led to see the political necessity of suppressing any practical expression of their moral indignation against the Armenian massacres, and who have reluctantly acquiesced in Lord SALISBURY'S policy, have experienced the moral indignation as well as those who urged that action should be taken upon it. But now, when Sir PHILIP CURRIE has delivered a very blunt ultimatum to the effect that England will withdraw from the concert if Turkey does not give up Thessaly, there is no political point to be gained by pretending to conciliate the Sultan or to keep terms with him. On the contrary, there is an honest satisfaction in letting him know that decent people do not think him fit for their association. That the Queen's imperial grandson has taken special pains to be polite to him is an additional reason with the majority of Englishmen for being rude to him. In fact, the presence at the Queen's jubilee of official representatives of the Sultan would give a tincture of insincerity and of burlesque to the whole proceeding.

The determination to retain possessions which are no longer of national use or ornament is as marked in the Portuguese as in the Spanish part of the Iberian peninsula. Portugal has even fewer left of her ancestral glories of the seventeenth century than has Spain, but she hangs on to them with the same obstinacy. Her retention of her African possessions has been pleasantly satirized by Mr. RUDYARD KIPLING in one of the most amusing of his tales. In East Africa she does not at all mind appearing in the character of a dog in the manger. The possessions, which are of no use to her, would be of great use to a modern and enterprising nation. Apart from the Transvaal question the reported purchase of Delagoa Bay by Great Britain was obviously in the interest of civilization, but it seemed incredible that Portugal could have been induced to part with it. The mere report seems to have excited the Portuguese populace, for the royal message to the Cortes now declares that it is necessary to retain the Portuguese dominion in East Africa "in conformity with the aspirations of the country."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Now that a machine to do the work of the baseball pitcher has been invented and has been found to work successfully, there is room for hope that mechanical substitutes for catchers, basemen, fielders, batsmen, and umpires will also be built. In time perfectly satisfactory automata may replace even the spectators. Then "scores" can be made at much less expense than at present, and a large amount of energy, now wasted, can be put to good uses. Of course these remarks refer only to professional baseball.

—There was much talk in Connecticut about a year ago because the Legislature had voted comfortable gratuities to the correspondents who reported legislative proceedings for the various State papers. As every one of these men was presumably paid a more or less generous salary by the journal he served, there was no obvious motive for making this use of public funds other than a desire to mitigate severe opinions and emphasize laudatory ones. Condemnation of the system was general, and it was hoped that this year there would be no repetition of a petty scandal disgraceful alike to the legislators and to the newspaper men. The expectation proves to have been unwarranted, for the Senate has just passed a resolution giving $300 to each of seventeen reporters, some of whom have not been in the Capitol more than once or twice in the course of the session. Considerable opposition to the appropriation was manifested at first, and a special committee reported unanimously against it, but when the final ballot was taken, only seven Senators went on record in the negative, while seventeen voted yes. As The Hartford Courant says, the hostility lasted as long as it was not needed, and conveniently disappeared when the time to be effective came. "The appropriation made for our reporter," adds The Courant, "will go back into the State Treasury. We pay our own employes, and they work for this paper, not for the Senate." That is good talk. It would be pleasant to hear the sixteen other Connecticut papers make the same declaration. They must do it or come in for a large share of the criticism which the Senate has earned and is getting for an act that is at once cowardly and dishonest.

—Readily as the controversy over the name of Speonk lends itself to levity of treatment, even on the part of those who oppose a change in the village's appellation, it should not be forgotten that the matter is really a serious one, and that the contest is between callous philistinism, seeing no beauty in the ancient and picturesque, and that higher utilitarianism which would save for the country every existing defense against the vulgar and the commonplace. Speonk, should be preserved; it should, it should, it should.

—One phase of German civilization is illustrated by the case of a young man who has just returned from London to Berlin for the purpose of fighting a duel with a man whom he never saw and in a quarrel in which he had no interest whatever. It seems that an army officer proposed to the sister of a friend of the young man. The officer was rejected by the girl, and he avenged himself by insulting her brother. The latter, as it happened, was an invalid, and, being unable to fight a duel, summoned his friend from London to do it for him. Now, the friend, whether from residence in England or from being possessed of ordinary common sense, regards dueling as something as absurd as it is criminal, but as it was his intention to live in Germany, and as he did not care to face social ostracism there, he felt compelled to obey the summons, a course which the customs of that enlightened country inexorably demand. So back to Berlin he went, and by this time, probably, he and the officer have thrown by means of their bright swords much needed light on the question whether or not a chivalrous warrior should punish a woman for refusing to marry him by insulting her sick brother."

PERSONAL.

—Mayor STRONG will not be remembered as an orator after he retires to private life—will not be, that is, unless he continues during the rest of his term the attempts at humor that have marked most of his recent speeches. They, indeed, are likely to make a lasting impression. Now, there are impressions and impressions, and there are some which, if one can help it, should not be left behind. Therefore, somebody ought to advise the Mayor to be serious.

—In a recently published interview, IBSEN is quoted as saying that he has never placed on the stage a personage whom he has not himself seen in real life. This naturally suggested an inquiry about the Rat Wife in "Little Eyolf," and the dramatist replied: "She was a little old woman who used to come to kill rats at the school where I was educated. She carried a little dog in a bag, and there were tales of children who had followed her and fallen into the sea. That was just what I wanted for bringing about the disappearance of the shipbuilder's son." Touching then upon the general method of his work, IBSEN said: "I transfer to the stage certain people whom I have observed, certain events which I have seen or which have been related to me, I throw in a little poetry, and that's how it's done." As for the "symbolism" which some critics seem to regard as the most important part of IBSEN'S dramas, he had this to say: "I refuse to be responsible for the different ideas attached to my plays by different people. This does not mean that those same ideas may not, as I write, cross my mind, too; but all that is of secondary importance. The great thing in dramatic work is action, life!" These statements are a bit confusing to received notions, but perhaps they are rather what IBSEN thinks he thinks than just what he does think. The part about the reality of his characters is especially calculated to test credulity. It sounds strangely like the stories actors are so fond of telling about feeling the emotions of their rôles.

—When the Prince of WALES was in Canada twenty-seven years ago, the raftsmen of the Ottawa Valley presented to him an address ending with the wish that he might long retain the title he then bore. Some of the Prince's suite were disposed to consider this a dubious compliment, but the Prince took it in good part, and the lumbermen insisted that they were content with the Queen and meant just what they said. One of the raftsmen, now grown rich and great, recently reminded the Prince of this incident and was told that it had not been forgotten.

—A bold correspondent of The London Times has dared to say, in reference to GOLDWIN SMITH'S protest against permitting women to compete with men in university examinations, that "when Oxford men offer advice on the affairs of Cambridge they are apt to show a certain lack of information; but when they happen to have resided for twenty years in America their ignorance appears to be 'gross as a mountain, open, palpable.'" Prof. SMITH, it will be remembered, prophesied that if this were ever done "the masculine character of the system cannot fail to be presently relaxed." The correspondent does not stop to criticise little things like divided infinitives, but contents himself with informing the learned man of Toronto that for sixteen years women have been taking part in the regular competitive examinations at Cambridge, and as yet no such results as he anticipates have appeared. From 1881 to 1887 masculine superiority in the class lists was well maintained, but in the latter year Miss RAMSEY of Girton College was the sole occupant of the first class in the classical tripos. Then, if ever, the consequences predicted by Prof. SMITH should have shown themselves in a diminution of the numbers of classical students in Cambridge. Nothing of the kind occurred. While 75 men obtained honors in the (old) classical tripos in 1880, there were 104 in Part I. of the classical tripos in 1887, and 109 in 1896. The recent proposal to give the titles of degrees to those who have obtained honors in the tripos examinations did not in any way affect the competition between men and women in these examinations; it left the conditions of this competition entirely unaltered, and simply equalized the recognition given for equal work by men and women. In stating that "the peculiar life of Oxford and Cambridge is in the colleges, which are and must remain male," Prof. SMITH showed that he did not know that the education of women in Cambridge is also in colleges, which similarly are and must remain female; and therefore he did not see that the collegiate character of the university, so far from rendering more difficult the admission of women to its instruction and examinations, in reality greatly facilitates it; because it renders natural and unforced the desirable separation between the social life of the men and that of the women students. The two streams of youthful life have, in fact, for the last sixteen years flowed as separate as even Prof. SMITH could wish.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale is to deliver the Fourth of July oration in Boston, by invitation of the municipal authorities. Ex-Consul General Patrick A. Collins was first invited, and declined.

* * *

William J. Bryan spoke in Burlington, Vt., Wednesday evening. It was his first visit to the Green Mountain State. He has now spoken in every State in the Union since his nomination for President at the Chicago Convention a year ago.

* * *

The people of Savannah, Ga., are desirous to have their new Post Office Building ornamented by four statues, two at each entrance. For them are suggested James Oglethorpe, Joseph Habersham, William H. Crawford, and John McP. Berrien of the old régime of statesmen. Some persons wanted to add statues of two living men, one a Representative in Congress, in appreciation of what they have done for the good of Savannah, but that addition to the scheme is frowned upon by the more sensible part of the community.

* * *

To the late Joshua B. Smith, Boston's long-famous negro caterer, is attributed the glory of first suggesting the memorial to Col. Shaw. A fugitive slave from the South, he found shelter and work in the family of Col. Shaw's father, for several years before starting the catering business. Henry S. Russell writes: "The meeting called at the State House by Gov. Andrew was the outcome of Mr. Smith's consultation with the Hon. Charles Sumner, and I well remember his saying, before any action had been taken by others, 'I am bound to have a monument to that boy.'"

CHARLEY ROSENBERG'S WIDOW.

Seventy Years Old, Destitute, and Nearly Blind.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The widow of Charles Rosenberg (he was such a good fellow everybody called him "Charley" Rosenberg) is seventy years old, destitute, and her sight so affected that she cannot earn a living, which she endeavors to do, by her needle. Although accustomed to a pleasant abode and comfortable surroundings during the life of her husband, as many of us remember, she now occupies but one room, and that on the top floor of a house over a liquor store in Third Avenue. The rent is only $1 per week, and yet she has difficulty to raise that sum, and is now in arrears to her landlady.

Rosenberg was an Englishman by birth, but he came to this country with his bride, in his youth, and in 1851 he made a tour of the United States with P. T. Barnum, acting as his press agent, when the famous showman was starring Jenny Lind. Rosenberg was a facile writer, a clever critic, and an artist of more than ordinary merit. His picture, "Central Park," attracted favorable attention.

The good but helpless woman has made no demand upon me, nor has she upon anybody else, so far as I know, except that a certain church on the east side has aided her a little, as a friend of hers informs me. She is not even aware that I am taking these steps in her behalf, but she is in such sore straits that she would not spurn a little financial assistance.

I have verbally made the case known to a few persons who knew Mr. Rosenberg; Mr. George P. Rowell, for instance, handed me $5 with a marked degree of alacrity and pleasure.

Mrs. Rosenberg has two or three plays and a manuscript novel from her husband's pen, but she can do nothing with them; managers and publishers tell her that they are "old fashioned." As he was a frequent contributor to your columns, was well known personally to Mr. Henry J. Raymond and Mr. George Jones, and is no doubt remembered by some of those still connected with THE TIMES, I would ask you to give these facts type life, so that the charitably inclined, especially those artists and professional men who knew Mr. Rosenberg, may have an opportunity of coming to the relief of his widow, who is suffering for the necessities of life. I would take charge of any contributions which may be forwarded, or, better still, I will furnish those interested with the good woman's address, so that they may call upon her and acquaint themselves with the facts in the case. MORRIS PHILLIPS.

New York June 11, 1897.

Charities and Correction Divorced.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The readers of THE TIMES who followed the very full discussion in its columns two years ago of the progress and final success of the movement for the separation of the charitable institutions of this city from its correctional institutions will be pleased to hear that the example set by New York has already been followed by Boston.

Heretofore a so-called "Public Institutions Department" of the City of Boston has had charge of destitute children, the insane, adult paupers, and criminals. On the 13th inst. a law enacted during the past Winter will take effect abolishing this department and creating in its place a Children's Institution Department, a Pauper Institutions Department, an Insane Institutions Department, a Penal Institutions Department, and an Institutions Registration Department. The Children's Institutions Department is to be under the direction of a board of seven Trustees, appointed by the Mayor without confirmation by the Board of Aldermen, and serving without compensation. They are to be appointed, after the first appointments, for a term of five years each. At least two of the Trustees are to be women. The Pauper Institutions Department, which will have in its charge the refuges and hospitals for the sick poor, is to be under the charge of a similar board of seven Trustees, and a third board, similarly constituted, is to have charge of the city institutions for the care of the insane. The Penal Institutions Department is to be under the direction of one paid Commissioner. The Institutions Registration Department, which is to have charge of all questions relating to the settlement of paupers, the commitment of the insane, the collection, registration, and tabulation of statistics, the assistance of destitute persons, &c., is to be under the direction of one salaried Commissioner.

This legislation has only been secured after a determined effort. It was supported by the Municipal League of Boston, the Central Labor Union, the Merchants' Municipal Committee, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, the Associated Charities, the Massachusetts Prison Association, the Boston Children's Aid Society, and by many other societies and institutions. The opposition came from representatives of a former city administration who attempted to make opposition to this measure a test of party fealty.

The very great improvements which have been made in the charitable and correctional institutions of this city since they have been under separate departments (for a detailed statement of these improvements see the last annual report of the State Charities Aid Association) give reason to hope that similar benefits will be derived from like changes in the administration of the public institutions of Boston.

HOMER FOLKS.

New York, June 10, 1897.

Suggestion as to Low's Candidacy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Inasmuch as President Low has declared that he would become a candidate for the office of Mayor of Greater New York, provided there is any public demand for it, would it not be judicious to urge, through your columns, that all citizens resident in the greater municipality who feel that President Low would give to the new city the kind of administration they want, should write him within the next week or ten days, urging that he enter the contest?

There certainly ought to be sufficient interest in this important campaign to prompt many thousands of men to so declare themselves to a gentleman of Mr. Low's reputation and standing. It is probably just such evidence as thousands of such letters would give him that he rightfully deserves. It would, of course, be almost a calamity to so increase the mail of a very busy man, but the gratification and satisfaction would more than compensate for the unusual demands, and due acknowledgment could be made to one and all through the columns of the press.

W. T. HEPPER.

47 Lafayette Place, New York, June 8, 1897.

St. George's Society.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice a letter addressed to your paper inquiring as to the location of the St. George's Society. It is at 2 Washington Street. Mr. William M. Massey, 202 Fifth Avenue, is President.

CAPT. CHEVILLE CROZIER, Almoner.

New York, June 10, 1897.

NUGGETS.

Never Idle.

"There is no such thing as idle curiosity," says The Manayunk Philosopher. "It is always busy."—Philadelphia Record.

Undiscovered Lands.

It is presumed there are places from which residents do not want to go to spend the Summer.—New Orleans Picayune.

Provoking.

The husband, starting for the country—Have you forgotten your new bonnet?
The wife—No; I've sent it on ahead.
On whose head?—Yonkers Statesman.

Will Convince Him.

"He said she was cruel to refuse him."
"Yes."
"And now she's going to marry him to show him his mistake."—Detroit Journal.

Everybody's Fixed Delusion.

"What do you consider the greatest mistake of a man's life?"
"His persistence in the delusion that he never makes mistakes."—Chicago Record.

Uncommon Experience.

A—I had a great surprise last evening.
B—How was that?
A—My wife introduced me to a man from Newtown who never was one of her old admirers.—Boston Traveler.

Of Course.

He—I don't know why it is, but I never can do anything as a woman wants it done.
She—You don't know why it is? Why, it's because you're a man."—Chicago Journal.

COMMON SENSE.

O. S. Rice in Boston Transcript.

Of all the gifts this side of heaven
That ever were to mortals given,
The best to have, the worst to miss,
The truest, sweetest source of bliss,—
The one rail left of Eden's fence,—
Stands the pure charm of common sense.

To earn our right to "daily bread,"
To not regret when time is fled,
To wisely speak and act and think,
To keep life's boat from ruin's brink,
To balance every hour's expense—
We need the aid of common sense.

Sometimes, no doubt, we need to view
The lightning bolts some genius threw;
But now we need, well mixed and stirred,
With silent thought or spoken word,—
A sort of human fool's defense—
The wholesome aid of common sense.

Some things, perhaps, must still be taught,
Where mighty minds their power inwrought;
But how to guard the priceless wealth
Of peace and love, of youthful health,
And how to keep our own few pence,
Is taught alone by common sense.

We pray for faith, and light, and peace,—
For sin's remove, and love's increase,
For strength to meet the tempter's power,
For dying race, for dying hour,—
But now, right in the present tense,
Give us, O Lord! good common sense.

To keep from useless jar and strife,
And bless the changing path of life,
To make each fountain purer still,
To take from loss its fatal chill,
And bring thy own sweet recompense,
We bow to thee, blest common sense.

SPANISH CABINET CHANGES

A New Arrangement Likely After the Summer Sojourn of Court at San Sebastian.

WEYLER READY TO STEP OUT

Governor General Recommends that Municipal Elections Be Held in Cuba as a Conciliatory Measure—Canovas and Sagasta Agreed.

LONDON, June 11.—The Madrid correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette says:

"It is thought that the Cabinet as at present constituted will continue only during the Summer sojourn of the Court at San Sebastian, and that on the Queen Regent's return to the capital it will be radically changed.

Senor Canovas del Castillo denies the report of the retirement of Gen. Weyler; but, although for the moment he remains at his post, there is the best reason for believing that his resignation has been received by the Premier, to be accepted or not, as the latter deems best, according to the circumstances of the moment.

"In the meantime Gen. Weyler has sent a telegram to the Premier recommending that municipal elections be held immediately in Cuba. This may be the precursor of other conciliatory measures on his part, but Gen. Weyler's antecedents are not such as to inspire confidence among the people of the island with regard to the bona fide direction of liberal reforms; nor is the rehabilitated Government in a position to keep him long at his post in view of the path that will have to be followed for a general pacification of Cuba.

"Reports are current that a private understanding exists between Senor Canovas and Senor Sagasta, by the terms of which the latter is to succeed the former at the proper moment, but not at the present critical juncture, so that the succession to power shall always be kept between the two chief parties to the exclusion of minor factions, including the Carlists and the Republicans."

UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

Secretary of Legation at Madrid in No Apprehension of Trouble.

LONDON, June 11.—Mr. Stanton Sickles, Secretary of the United States Legation at Madrid, arrived in this city yesterday evening. During the course of an interview he is quoted as saying there is no cause for anxiety regarding the relations between the United States and Spain. They have not lost their amicable nature, Mr. Sickles added, and President McKinley has not settled upon a definite policy toward Cuba. According to Mr. Sickles, the President will probably wait to hear from the retiring United States Minister to Spain, Mr. Hannis O. Taylor, and will then instruct the new United States Minister as to what course to take.

SPAIN AGAINST MEDIATION.

The Idea of American Interference Resented in Madrid.

LONDON, June 12.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"The Madrid papers echo the popular anxiety and curiosity concerning the attitude which the United States will adopt in the face of recent events. The sensation caused by the reports of a change of attitude increased when it was announced that American tribunals had acquitted filibusters who had been stopped by American men-of-war. Much suppressed indignation can be discerned between the lines of press articles, of every shade of opinion, bitterly resenting the idea of American interference in Cuba. Everything shows that Spain is drifting again into strained relations with the United States. Indeed, most Spaniards are convinced that the real significance of the issue lies in the fact that the Queen Regent has given another trial to the Canovas-Weyler policy, chiefly because the Premier and the Captain General are both considered best able to show a bold front and to act with energy in case President McKinley and Secretary Sherman should decide to intervene upon humanitarian and philanthropic grounds.

"Any suggestion of mediation of any kind shows but little knowledge of the temper and feelings of the Spaniards. Any such step on the part of America would induce all parties, even the Republicans and the Carlists, to rally round the Cabinet. Although official circles and the press affect to feel confidence in the friendly disposition of America, it is easy to detect unusual anxiety as to the news from Washington."

FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

A Treaty to Be Signed During President Faure's Approaching Visit to St. Petersburg.

LONDON, June 12.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says:

"I am in position to affirm that a definite treaty of alliance will be signed during M. Faure's approaching visit to Russia by the Emperor Nicholas, President Faure, Count Muravieff, the Russian Foreign Minister, and M. Hanotaux, the French Foreign Minister. The treaty, whose terms have already been settled, will be one of the most laboriously constructed instruments of its kind. Ever since 1889 it has been in process of construction. Two Czars and three French Presidents, with their respective Ministers, have been working upon it, the negotiations often being suspended owing to deaths, resignations, and similar causes of interruption.

"A military convention was carefully considered and the instruments exchanged were settled upon the basis of an alliance between the nations, and signed in the early part of 1894. This has been the sole document hitherto binding the two countries.

"The late President Carnot, shortly before his death, referring to the negotiations, testified that the Emperor Alexander, during five years of negotiation never once took an ambiguous attitude or expressed a disquieting idea as to the central purpose of the alliance."

TEN WELSH MINERS KILLED.

Cage Falls to the Bottom of a Shaft 360 Feet Deep.

LONDON, June 11.—In consequence of overwinding a terrible accident has occurred in the Garth Colliery at Maesteg, Glamorganshire, Wales. The cage was precipitated to the bottom of a shaft 360 feet deep. Ten men were killed.

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND'S PARTY.

His Release from Pretoria Jail Commemorated in England.

LONDON, June 11.—Mr. John Hays Hammond, the American engineer and Johannesburg reformer, with Mrs. Hammond, the author of a recent work on the revolution at Johannesburg, celebrated to-day the anniversary of the release of the reformers from the jail at Pretoria by entertaining a large party at a garden fête and luncheon at their pretty place near Chislehurst. All the reform leaders were present, in addition to many other people who have been prominent in the affairs of South Africa, and many of the leading Americans now in England.

Official Dinner at Managua.

MANAGUA, NICARAGUA, via Galveston, Tex., June 11.—United States Minister Lewis Baker gave a dinner to-night to the Hon. J. D. Rodriguez, the Minister of the Greater Central American Republic, at Lupone's Hotel. Señor Rodriguez has just arrived here from Washington. President Zelaya, the members of his Cabinet, the foreign Consuls, the agent here of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, and others, will attend the banquet, and the music will be furnished by the National Military Band.

Central Pacific Reorganization.

LONDON, June 12.—Mr. Fairchild, Chairman of the Central Pacific Railroad Reorganization Committee, writes to The Times to-day that the committee is willing to consider carefully any suggested improvements in the scheme in the interest of the shareholders.

BRITISH DEFEATED IN INDIA.

Hostile Natives Make a Treacherous Attack on Troops, Killing Many Officers and Men.

BOMBAY, June 11.—A dispatch received here from Simla, the residence of the Indian Government officials during the heated periods of the year, announces serious trouble on the northern frontier and the massacre of a number of British officers and native soldiers in the Government employ. From the particulars obtainable at present, it seems that two guns belonging to a Bombay mounted battery, escorted by 300 men belonging to the First Regiment of Sikhs and to the First Punjab Infantry, were treacherously attacked in the Tochi Valley by a large force of hostile natives. The first report said that Col. Bunny, two officers, and twenty-five privates had been killed, and that three officers and twenty-five men had been wounded. In addition, numbers of mules and horses are reported killed.

Later reports, however, seem to indicate that the affair is more than a mere conflict with warlike natives, and that the notorious Mullah of Powindah is at the bottom of the trouble. Later details show that a political officer—Mr. McGee—was visiting Shirani with an escort of troops, when he was attacked at Maiza by vastly superior forces. The British troops were compelled to retreat, and were followed for several miles by overwhelming numbers of the enemy. The fighting was desperate. All the British officers were severely wounded. Capt. Browne of the First Sikhs, a son of the late Sir James Browne, and Lieut. Crookshank of the Royal Artillery were killed, and Surgeon Higginson, Lieut. Higginson of the First Sikhs, and Lieut. Seaton-Browne of the Punjab Infantry were wounded. The second dispatch does not mention the death of Col. Bunny, but from the fact that it says that Col. Gray, from Miranshah, has taken over the command of the British force engaged, it is inferred that Col. Bunny is also among the dead, as at first announced.

Tochi Valley lies north of Gumal, and on the road to Ghuzni and Waziristan. It has been controlled by the British since the delimitation of the Indo-Afghan frontier. But the tribes there have always been turbulent, and anxiety is felt lest the other tribes rise against the British.

The Mullah of Powindah is a notorious fanatical priest, and has always been hostile to British influence. Owing to an attempt which the Mullah recently made to stir up a rebellion he was expelled from British territory. This caused him to be deserted by his own people, and he has since lived in Afghanistan, and is understood to have been actively plotting against the British. He took part in the attack upon the British camp at Wano, in November, 1894.

While Col. A. H. Turner, the British Commissioner, was engaged in 1894 in delimiting the Indo-Afghan frontier, his camp at Wano was attacked, on Nov. 3 of that year, by a large force of Waziri tribesmen. The British lost about twenty private soldiers and twenty-three camp followers killed before the Waziris were repulsed. The latter left over 250 dead on the field.

LONDON, June 12.—The Times's correspondent at Simla says:

"Mr. McGee was sent to fix the site of a new outpost at Shorani and to recover the fine imposed on local tribesmen for past misconduct.

"The troops, after the attack, retired toward Dattakhel, sustaining a running fight for four miles. As the Waziris were in such strength it was impossible to do more than act on the defensive.

"Two companies of native infantry sent from Dattakhel reinforced the party, which brought in the guns safely. No reason is yet given for this sudden outbreak; but the garrison in the Tochi Valley will be reinforced pending a decision as to punitive operations.

"The present garrison consists of two regiments of native infantry, one mountain battery, and a squadron of cavalry."

The Bombay correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"A punitive expedition will be fitted out from Rawalpindi. It is expected that severe fighting will follow and that another citadel will be enacted. Unfortunately the great frontier General, Sir William Lockhart, is now on leave in Germany; while Sir Power Palmer, the General commanding the British forces on the Afghan frontier, is on leave in England."

YELLOW FEVER BACILLUS.

Dr. Sanarelli of Montevideo Discovers the "Icteroid"—A Germ Found by Dr. Gibier.

MONTEVIDEO, June 11.—Dr. Sanarelli, in a lecture delivered before the delegates from all parts of South America, members of the Diplomatic Corps, and others, announced yesterday that he had discovered the cause of yellow fever to be a bacillus, which he had named "Icteroid," and which was very rare. He explained that it infested the blood of patients and their bodies after death. The bacilli, he continued, could be easily eliminated by secondary injections, and he hoped soon to discover a curative serum for preventive vaccination.

The discovery of Dr. Sanarelli is regarded here as being a most memorable event, and the announcement was received with great enthusiasm. The Medical Society will give a banquet in the doctor's honor.

Dr. Sanarelli's discovery of the yellow fever bacillus, which he calls "Icteroid," may not after all be any other than that which Dr. Paul Gibier, who is now in charge of the Pasteur Institute in this city, discovered years ago. When the cablegram from Montevideo was shown to Dr. Rambeaud, who is one of Dr. Gibier's assistants, by a representative of The Associated Press yesterday, Dr. Ramsbeaud said:

"In 1887 Dr. Gibier was officially delegated by the French Government to study yellow fever in the West Indies. After spending a year in Havana he was again delegated by the French Government to go to Florida, where there was an epidemic of the dread disease in 1888.

"During his investigations and study of the fever Dr. Gibier found a bacillus which secreted toxine of a highly venomous quality. In some patients he found enormous quantities, while in others there was very little. It quickly disappeared from the bodies and was particularly poisonous for the liver and bowels. The germs found in the bodies after death were post-mortem infections, and they only developed in the intestines.

"When Dr. Gibier returned to France he reported the result of his investigations before the Academy of Science in Paris, and later at the Academy of Medicine in this city."

Dr. Rambeaud would not say whether the bacillus which Dr. Sanarelli spoke of was identical with that which Dr. Gibier had found, and said he would rather not say anything until he had heard further particulars regarding the recent discovery.

YELLOW FEVER ON SHIPBOARD.

One Death on the Steamship Advance Just in from Colon.

Yellow fever claimed a victim at Quarantine yesterday morning, on the Panama Railroad steamship Advance. William H. Korn, thirty-one years old, of Buffalo, a second-cabin passenger, died at 3:20 A. M., a few hours after the steamship's arrival.

Korn was a clerk in Guayaquil, and was returning home by way of Panama. He was taken down when two days out from Colon, and, although the ship's physician did all in his power to save him, he failed steadily.

Health Officer Doty detained the Advance for disinfection. The second-cabin passengers—forty-eight in number—were sent to Hoffman Island, for observation till the expiration of the five days' period of incubation.

There having been no sickness in the first cabin, the saloon passengers were transferred to the city in a steamboat. The Advance was subjected to a thorough fumigation, and the members of her crew and their effects were also fumigated. The steamship was permitted to proceed to the city at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Dr. Doty said that there need be no apprehension of the contagion getting to the city.

Yellow fever prevails to an alarming extent in the Isthmus. Every possible precaution is taken by the steamship Captains, none of the crew being permitted to go ashore, while at night the vessels draw out and are moored away from their docks.

Minister Terrell's Recall.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 11.—Mr. Alexander W. Terrell, the United States Minister to Turkey, attended the Selamik to-day, and received the compliments of the Sultan, who expressed a desire to receive him in audience before his departure, on June 15.

Peruvians Want a Treaty.

LIMA, Peru, June 11.—The sugar producers have ptitioned the Government to conclude a commercial treaty with the United States.

TURKEY RAISING MORE TROOPS.

Harvest in Thessaly to be Reckoned as Part of the Indemnity to be Paid by Greece.

LONDON, June 12.—The Ambassadors at Constantinople to some extent ignore the absence of Tewfik Pasha, and continue their negotiations without him.

It is understood they have reached the conclusion that it is useless to hope for the early evacuation of Thessaly. The harvest, therefore, will be reckoned a part of the indemnity. Greece will be called upon to pay only £1,500,000, and Thessaly will be evacuted after the harvest.

The Turkish Government is draining the Asiatic provinces of the empire for troops to be sent to the Balkans, and has ordered an additional 150,000 Mauser rifles.

Another story is that the Emperor William is urging Bulgaria to demand an autonomous régime for Macedonia, in which Thessaly should be included.

SULTAN DOES NOT YIELD.

Fails to Decide What Shall be Done With Thessaly.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 11.—A further adjournment of the peace conference has taken place, at the request of Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the ground that the Sultan has not decided the question of the retention or evacuation of Thessaly by the Turkish troops, and has created a bad impression in diplomatic circles. The other points brought forward as a basis for the arrangement of permanent peace between Turkey and Greece, with the exception of the amount of the indemnity to be paid by the latter country, have been practically settled.

The Turkish Government has issued a circular to the powers, with the view to obtain its support in the peace negotiations, but thus far Russia alone has replied, expressing the opinion that the questions of the indemnity and the capitulations appear less difficult to settle than the delimitation of Thessaly. This reply is regarded in Turkish circles as justifying the hope that Russia will support the retrocession of Thessaly, but this opinion is not shared by the members of the Foreign Diplomatic Corps in this city.

Germany Opposed by Russia.

PARIS, June 11.—A dispatch to the Soleil from St. Petersburg says that Germany is trying to secure the retention of the Turkish garrisons in Crete, the retrocession of Thessaly to Turkey, and the abolition of the special privileges accorded to Greek subjects in the Ottoman Empire. Russia, according to the correspondent of the Soleil, refuses to concede these points. He adds: "And so Germany will have to yield."

Delyannis in Great Disfavor.

ATHENS, June 11.—The Hestia says the rumors of an attempt to assassinate M. Delyannis arose from the fact of his having saluted some acquaintances in the street, who abused him vehemently for plunging Greece into disaster. The paper adds:

"Public exasperation against M. Delyannis is so intense that his return to office would surely lead to disturbances."

HONORS FOR WHITELAW REID.

Dinner Given by Ambassador Hay and a Special Equerry Appointed.

LONDON, June 11.—Ambassador Hay gave a dinner this evening in honor of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the Special Ambassador of the United States to the diamond jubilee festivities. Most of the guests were Americans, the company including Andrew Carnegie and Chauncey M. Depew.

Mr. Reid's splendid quarters at Lonsdale House are already the scene of social activity, and the special embassy promises to be one of the features of the jubilee. The British Government is much pleased that the United States is to be handsomely represented.

To-day Sir William Colville, the Queen's master of ceremonies, called on Mr. Reid, as did also Lord Wolseley, the commander in chief, and other prominent men.

The Queen has appointed Col. Henry Hallan Parr as Special Equerry to Mr. Reid during his stay here as Special Ambassador.

COLONIAL PREMIERS AT LUNCH.

Entertained by the United Empire Trade League in London.

LONDON, June 11.—The United Empire Trade League gave a luncheon to the Colonial Premiers to-day. Speeches were made in favor of imperial preferential trade relations. The Premier of New Zealand, Mr. R. J. Seddon, declared Great Britain must take the first step, because the colonies could not combine. He also complained that Great Britain listened to protests against the Canadian tariff from three nations which were hostile to Great Britain, and he advocated denouncing the treaties.

Those present included about 100 Members of Parliament, Gen. John Laurie, Mr. James E. Huddard, the Lord High Chancellor, Lord Halsbury; the Duke of Marlborough, Sir Joseph G. Colmer, Secretary of the Canadian Commission; Sir Roderick Cameron, and Mr. Rudyard Kipling.

A dispatch was read from Mr. Wilfred Laurier, the Canadian Premier, who touched at Queenstown this morning, on the Cunard Line steamship Lucania, bound for Liverpool, regretting his absence from to-day's banquet.

The hall was prettily decorated with Canadian and other colonial flags.

PREMIER LAURIER IN ENGLAND.

The Canadian Prime Minister Received in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, June 11.—A cordial reception was given the Canadian Premier, Mr. Wilfred Laurier, who arrived here to-night on board the Cunard Line steamer Lucania. Sir Donald Smith, the Canadian High Commissioner, and others met Mr. Laurier. The latter and Sir Donald Smith will remain in Liverpool over Saturday, in order to attend the banquet of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce to-morrow. They will go to London on Monday.

Col. Ivor Herbert is here, making arrangements for the reception and transport to London of the Canadian contingent on board the Vancouver. The Northwest police horses arrived in London to-day. Two of them died while on the voyage across the Atlantic, but the others are in good condition.

QUEEN'S JUBILEE IN PRETORIA.

June 22 Declared a Holiday in the South African Republic.

PRETORIA, South African Republic, June 11.—The Volksraad has declared June 22, the day of the Diamond Jubilee procession in London, to be a holiday, throughout the South African Republic, in honor of Queen Victoria.

Prof. Fresenius Dead in Wiesbaden.

WIESBADEN, June 11.—Prof. Fresenius, the well-known chemist, is dead. His demise was due to an apoplectic stroke.

He was born in 1818 at Frankfort-on-the-Main. He was made Professor of Chemistry at the Institute here in 1845, and founded a laboratory, which has resulted in great developments, particularly of an industrial and agricultural nature. Prof. Fresenius was the author of several works on chemistry, which have been translated into several languages.

Vaccination and Consumption.

BERLIN, June 11.—The official Reichsanzeiger to-day publishes the decision of the Royal Scientific Medical Commission appointed to investigate the question whether vaccination against smallpox produces a disposition to tubercular disease. The commission finds there is no proof of such a disposition upon the part of vaccination against smallpox.

Naval Parade Around Britain.

LONDON, June 12.—The Daily Chronicle this morning says it understands that the British naval manoeuvres this year will take the form of a grand procession around the United Kingdom, with a view of showing the strength of the navy at the various ports.

Bubonic Plague in Arabia.

JEDDAH, Arabia, June 11.—It is officially declared that the bubonic plague exists here.

PEASANTS KILL GENDARMES.

A Hungarian Minister's Farm Hands Use Their Scythes.

LONDON, June 12.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Vienna says that the peasants on the estate of the Baron de Daniel, the Hungarian Minister of Commerce, at Becskereck, attacked a Jew farmer, who called four gendarmes to his relief. The peasants, 700 strong, assumed a threatening attitude, and the gendarmes fired. The mob then rushed upon them and literally hacked two gendarmes to pieces with their scythes. The others escaped. Forty of the ringleaders have been arrested.

WESTCOTT WILL CONTEST.

Handwriting Expert Testifies that Westcott's Last Testament Was Altered—Mrs. Dr. Pope-Westcott Affected.

COOPERSTOWN, June 11.—There was a big legal quibble over the admissibility of the evidence of Thomas W. Cantwell of Albany, a handwriting expert, in the trial of the Ellerson-Westcott one-hundred-thousand-dollar will case, which was continued before Judge Forbes to-day. It is charged that Mrs. Dr. Pope-Westcott caused the death of Westcott by giving him poison.

Judge Tennant and lawyer Andrus claimed that the evidence was not proper inasmuch as the complaint did not suggest such an attack on the will, and that the defense was taken by surprise and was not prepared to meet such evidence. Judge Forbes decided to allow the testimony. Cantwell swore that he had found several erasures. Insertions and substitutions had also been made and these were in different colored ink and in an apparently different handwriting than the rest of the will. In five instances the word "heirs" had been erased, and the word "children" written in. The words "at Oneonta" had also been written in in a different colored ink. Barton J. Morris and Joseph S. Lunn, who witnessed the will, testified that they did not know they were signing their names to Mr. Westcott's will. They were told to witness the signature and did so.

Mr. Lunn also swore that on a certain evening before the will was made he was called to the room occupied by Mr. Westcott, and found Mrs. Dr. Pope-Westcott moaning and crying as if in great pain. Mr. Westcott was attempting to administer an emetic, and said to the witness that the doctor had taken something she ought not to.

When the witness offered to hurry for a physician Mrs. Westcott protested, and rapidly grew better. This is alleged to have been an occasion when Mrs. Dr. Pope-Westcott pretended to have taken poison to get her husband to make a will that was favorable to her. Mrs. S. Morris swore that she overheard Mrs. Westcott remark that she had Mr. Westcott under her thumb, and could make him do anything she pleased. Several witnesses corroborated the statement that the couple often quarreled. Mrs. Dr. Pope-Westcott was visibly affected by the expert's testimony to-day. This is the first time since the trial has opened that she has not preserved a careless indifference. More evidence will be presented by the prosecution to-morrow.

MATE BRAM REPRIEVED.

Appeal Made in Boston by His Attorneys to the Supreme Court.

BOSTON, June 11.—Thomas M. Bram, formerly mate of the barkentine Herbert Fuller, who is under sentence of death for the murder of Capt. Charles I. Nash of the vessel, was brought into the United States Circuit Court at 2 o'clock this afternoon, where Judge Colt announced the indefinite postponement of the sentence of death passed upon Bram after his conviction.

The postponement was made because of an appeal by Bram's attorneys, which will not be acted upon by the Supreme Court until Fall. June 18 was the date originally named for the execution.

The announcement by the Court occupied only two minutes. Bram appeared to be in good health and spirits.

MEAT INSPECTION IN ROME, N. Y.

Viands Must be Tagged by the Meat and Milk Inspector.

ROME, N. Y., June 11.—The Board of Health has adopted a rule requiring all persons selling meat to butchers in this city to have it inspected by the Meat and Milk Inspector, and marked with a white tag when first-class and with a red tag when second-class.

A fine of not less than $10 is to be imposed for a failure to do this, and a similar fine imposed on butchers who expose meat for sale not properly marked. The rule takes effect at once, and the public are cautioned to see that the meat they buy is tagged.

The Inspector reported that some dairies were not properly kept, and he was instructed to inspect them at once and make a special report on each to the Mayor, who was directed to call a special meeting of the board to take action on any that he considers a menace to the public health.

POLICEMAN SHOT BY A BURGLAR.

Tragedy in Camden, N. J., Connected with a Collingswood Robbery.

CAMDEN, N. J., June 11.—Policeman William Schraegler was shot by one of a gang of three burglars early this morning, and it is thought the wound will prove fatal. The burglars escaped.

About 5 o'clock Schraegler arrested a man whom he caught stealing a jar of milk from a doorstep, whereupon two men approached from behind, and one of them shot the officer in the back. The three men then made their escape, dropping a kit of burglars' tools in their flight. The wounded officer was taken to Cooper Hospital.

An hour later it was learned that the Post Office at Collingswood, a few miles from here, had been entered by burglars, the safe blown open, and $200 in cash and $300 in stamps stolen. There is every reason to connect the men intercepted by Policeman Schraegler with the Post Office robbers.

G. M. STANTON DROPS DEAD.

Ran to Catch a Train and Heart Failure Resulted.

Gerald M. Stanton, a retired dry goods merchant, died suddenly last evening in the Grand Central Station. Mr. Stanton had been in poor health for a long time, and decided to pay a visit to friends at Bellehaven, near Greenwich, Conn. He left his home at 30 East Fifty-fourth Street, intending to catch the 5:02 train. He was attended by his daughter Elizabeth. With them were also two friends of the family, Robert S. Little of 62 Wall Street and William A. Copp of 15 Broad Street.

Before reaching the station Mr. Stanton was afraid that he would miss the train and insisted on running. His daughter protested, as he suffered from heart trouble. A few minutes after getting on the train Mr. Stanton suddenly fell over unconscious and was carried to the station platform. Before medical aid could be summoned he was dead.

Before being in business in this city Mr. Stanton was for ten years associated with the firm of Field, Leiter & Co., in Chicago. Here he was a member of the dry goods firm of Calhoun, Robbins & Co. for a number of years.

Popular Operas at the Garden.

Arrangements are being made for a season of light opera at popular prices at Madison Square Garden Theatre next season. The repertoire will include "Pinafore," which will be produced with some novel scenic effects.

Yachts Off Newport.

NEWPORT, June 11.—Schooner yacht Sea Fox, owned by Commodore Alanson Tucker of the Eastern Yacht Club, sailed for Boston to-day. The yachts arriving to-day were the steamer Stella, owned by Truman Beckwith, from the eastward, and schooner Quickstep, owned by Frederick Grinnell, from New York. Sloop yacht Zigeuner, owned by Max Agassiz, was put into commission to-day.

Produce Exchange Summer Schedule.

The Summer schedule was agreed upon yesterday by the new board of officers of the Produce Exchange. June 15 to July 1 the Exchange will close at 3:30 P. M. on ordinary days and at 1 P. M. on Saturdays. July 1 to Sept. 1 the closing hour on ordinary days will be 3 P. M. and from Sept. 1 to Sept. 15 3:30 P. M.

ADDRESSED BY CLEVELAND.

Princeton's Newly Made Sophomores Add a Notable Chapter to the College History.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 11.—The annual freshman parade, held to-night in celebration of their development into sophomores, furnished the greatest and noisiest demonstration of the college year. Three hundred newly fledged sophomores, arrayed in all sorts of grotesque costumes, made from material of the college colors, paraded the streets.

When the procession reached the Cleveland home the boys took the premises by storm and accompanied the demand for a speech from the ex-President by a volley of gunshots and cheers that speedily brought Mr. Cleveland to the door. He delivered a brief congratulatory address, which was received with deafening cheers and another volley. It will go down in the college history than the 1900 parade was the first reviewed and addressed by an ex-President.

GRADUATION AT WEST POINT.

Cadets of the Class of '97 Receive Their Diplomas from Adjt. Gen. Ruggles.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 11.—The ceremonies connected with the graduation of the class of '97 from the Military Academy were held this morning. There were about 5,000 persons in attendance. The ceremony took place under a canvas tent, in front of the library building. Seats were provided for the corps of cadets and 500 guests.

Upon the platform were the speakers, Board of Visitors, Academic Board, and other distinguished guests. At 10:30 o'clock the corps of cadets formed in line in front of their barracks in full dress and under command of Col. Mills proceeded to the place designated for the holding of the graduating ceremonies.

After a selection by the Military Academy band, the Rev. Herbert Shipman offered a fervent prayer. Then followed more music by the band, after which Col. Ernst introduced the Hon. Hugh R. Belknap of Chicago, who represents the Third Illinois District in Congress, and who delivered an address to the graduating class.

Col. Ernst introduced Brig. Gen. George D. Ruggles, Adjutant General of the United States Army, who delivered the diplomas to the graduates. In introducing Gen. Ruggles, Col. Ernst said: "Young gentlemen, I congratulate you at securing your diplomas from such distinguished hands." Gen. Ruggles said:

"Young gentlemen of the class of '97, when the Government a few years ago presented you with appointments to the Military Academy, it gave you opportunity beyond immediate comrades. That you have improved that opportunity is an evidence by your presence here to-day to the parents of your families and your friends the Government adds its congratulations, and the academy within a few moments shall send you forth with her benison to your corps and to your regiments. Henceforth the country shall give you opportunities."

Just before the diplomas were handed down, Col. Ernst, addressing the class, said: "In the interest of hospitality and of international courtesy, I call first the name of the young foreigner, who has been associated with you throughout your course." Francisco Alcantara, the young Venezuelan, had received his instruction at the academy under a joint resolution of Congress. As he advanced to receive his diploma he was greeted with heartiest applause. Then one by one as their names were called, according to their standing in general merit, the cadets advanced to the platform and received their diplomas from the hands of Gen. Ruggles. The band played "The Star-Spangled Banner," and then Chaplain Shipman pronounced the benediction, which ended the exercises.

After dinner the graduates and furlough class took a boat for New York. The attendance at the graduating hop last night was the largest witnessed in recent years. Mrs. Ernst and Cadet Cheney did the receiving, and were assisted by the hop managers from the various classes.

West Point Cadets at the Theatre.

The graduating and furlough classes of the West Point Military Academy attended the performance of "The Girl from Paris" at the Herald Square Theatre last night. Many of the cadets were in uniform, and the boxes occupied by the graduates were decorated with flags.

Webb Academy.

The first graduating exercises at the Webb Academy of naval architecture and marine engineering were held yesterday in the academy building, at Fordham Heights.

The graduates were George C. Cooke, Lionel de Leon, Louis Eckert, Clarke Nelson, Laurens Prior, Arthur J. Coughtry, Henry H. Schultze, and Allen D. Woods.

Polytechnic Institute Graduates.

Class day exercises of the graduating class of the Polytechnic Institute, '97, were held last evening in the assembly hall of the building on Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn. The graduates this year number fourteen, and next Tuesday they will receive their diplomas at the hands of Dr. Cochran, President of the Institute. The programme last evening, like those of classes gone before, had its ode, its history, its prophecy, and its odd features, both quaint and original. After the exercises there was dancing. In the academic department of the institute, thirty-seven young men were graduated and received diplomas.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Henry Knickerbacker.

The death of Henry Knickerbacker, who was H. Knickerbacker & Co. of 15 New Street, there being no partner, was announced at the Stock Exchange yesterday. Mr. Knickerbacker had been suffering since March, but was not considered seriously ill. Thursday night, however, he died very suddenly at his home, 830 Fifth Avenue, of heart failure. His wife was at his deathbed. Their son, an only child, is in the West.

Mr. Knickerbacker was born in 1833 at Schaghticoke, N. Y. He was a grandson of Col. John Knickerbacker, who was of old Dutch descent. He became a member of the Stock Exchange May 8, 1869, and the first firm in which he was a partner was that of Mills & Knickerbacker, the other partner being Joseph Mills. In 1871 the present firm was established, Mr. Knickerbacker's partner being Henry W. Peeking, who died in 1892. His firms were known as "Vanderbilt houses," and as such their transactions dated back to Commodore Vanderbilt. Mr. Knickerbacker in recent years retired from several clubs of which he was a member. He was a Director of the American Museum of Natural History and of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and a member of the St. Nicholas Society and the Sons of the Revolution.

The Rev. Samuel Massey.

The Rev. Samuel Massey of Montreal died in that city Thursday in his eightieth year. He was born in Cheshire, England. He located in Montreal about forty years ago, and was rector of various churches in the city and vicinity. His last charge was St. Simon's, in Montreal, one of the oldest and best-known churches in America. He was closely identified with charitable and relief work, especially among the poor of his immediate district, regardless of race or creed. His wife and seven children survive.

Of the sons, William M. Massey is at the head of the drug firm of Caswell, Massey & Co. of this city, while the second son is a partner in the drug firm of Lanman, Kemp & Co. The third son, Capt. Frederick Massey, is in the Canadian militia, and the youngest is the assistant manager of the West Canadian Loan and Saving Association of Montreal.

The daughters are Mrs. Henry Taylor, Perth, Ontario; Mrs. Henry Suckling, and Miss Massey of Montreal. Dr. Massey was actively engaged in his work up to a short time ago. The funeral will be held this afternoon in Montreal.

Richard Nevins.

Richard Nevins died at his residence, the Hotel Gerard, yesterday afternoon, at the age of sixty-seven. He came of Revolutionary stock, and was born in this city. His father, of the same name, was junior partner in the Wall Street banking house of Nevins, Townsend & Co. of fifty years ago. On the death of his father he went to reside in Philadelphia, near his uncle, Charles Macalester, who was the friend and executor of George Peabody. Later Mr. Nevins removed to Ohio, and from his natural aptitude for politics became an influential factor in the public life of that State. He held the position of Public Printer at Columbus, and for many years conducted also The Ohio Statesman. He married the youngest daughter of Gov. Medary. Mr. Nevins's stables in Ohio were famed for thoroughbreds, which he drove, but his name has never appeared on the race course. His failing health began three years ago. He leaves a wife and two daughters, one the wife of Dr. W. T. Bull of this city, and two sons, residing in the West.

Capt. Joseph Naylor.

Capt. Joseph Naylor died suddenly on Thursday at his home, 12 East Ninth Street, of heart failure.

Capt. Naylor was born in this city in 1817, and at the age of sixteen joined the old Pulaski Guards. From that organization he went to the City Guards, and when the Old Guard was formed he was one of the first to join its ranks. Capt. Naylor's business career began when he entered into the lead and iron business with his brother. Subsequently he dealt in real estate, and by judicious speculations accumulated a large fortune. At the age of twenty he married Miss Eliza Osborn, who survives him. His only son died ten years ago. On the occasion of his eightieth birthday, which occurred last February, the Old Guard gave an elaborate reception in his honor. Funeral services will be held at his home to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. The body will be buried at Woodlawn on Monday.

Dr. Henry Lowenstein.

Dr. Henry Lowenstein died Thursday night, at his residence, 882 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn. Funeral services will be held at the house this evening at 8 o'clock, to be followed by interment to-morrow in Evergreen Cemetery. Dr. Lowenstein was prominent in his profession. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1837, and was graduated from the University of Heidelberg, soon after which he settled in Brooklyn to begin the practice of medicine.

For a number of years he was a police surgeon. When his term of office expired he devoted himself altogether to private practice, and attained a considerable degree of success. His death was due to a complication of diseases. He leaves one daughter, who is the wife of Adrian Paradis, a Brooklyn druggist.

John G. Morrison.

John G. Morrison, for several years connected with the Barge Office, died on Wednesday at his home, 256 Henry Street, at the age of sixty years. Mr. Morrison went to the front at the breaking out of the war with the Thirty-second New York Volunteers, serving with McDowell's corps until 1862, when he was transferred to the Mississippi squadron. Discharged at the expiration of his term, he re-enlisted in the Twenty-first New York Cavalry, and served with Sheridan in the Shenandoah campaign, receiving the Medal of Honor for distinguished services. He was commander of Adam Goss Post, No. 530, Grand Army of the Republic, and had been elected alternate to the National encampment to be held at Buffalo Aug. 18 and 19 next. Funeral services will be held at the home at 2 P. M. to-day.

The Rev Dr. Joshua T. Tucker.

The Rev. Dr. Joshua Thomas Tucker, well known in Boston literary circles as a writer, died at his home in Dorchester, Mass., yesterday morning. He was born in Milton, Mass., in 1812, and was a grandson of Robert T. Tucker, who assisted with his ox team in building the redoubt on Dorchester Heights, from which the Continentals drove the British from Boston in 1776. He was a graduate of Yale in 1833, and of Lane Theological Seminary in Cincinnati. He had occupied pastorates in Illinois, Missouri, and Massachusetts.

Charles W. Bradley.

Charles W. Bradley, who for years was well known in the newspaper world, died yesterday at the age of sixty-two in his boarding house, 37 Seventh Avenue. He wrote principally on affairs of the Roman Catholic Church. Some years ago he was connected with THE NEW YORK TIMES, and of late with The Daily News. He was unmarried. A number of years ago he was converted to Catholicism, and was most enthusiastic in his belief. His death resulted from heart disease.

Edward J. McPhelim.

Edward J. McPhelim, for many years dramatic critic and book reviewer of The Chicago Tribune, died in Chicago yesterday of consumption. He was born in New Brunswick thirty-seven years ago, and began his newspaper experience on The Chicago Times in 1880. Two years later he went to The Tribune, and until two years ago held his connection there. He possessed high critical powers, and was a strong and pleasing writer.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. Dr. FREDERICK O. HOLMAN, former pastor of the Pennepin Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, in Minneapolis, Minn., and one of the most brilliant and best-known pulpit orators in the Methodist Church in America, died yesterday from lung trouble at the age of forty years.

THOMAS COX, a retired veteran, and a New York Central engineer, died at his home, in Schenectady, N. Y., Thursday night, aged seventy-nine years. Mr. Cox had been an engineer with the Central for thirty-nine years, and during his service was one of the best known men on the road.

Col. FRANK HUGER, Superintendent of Transportation of the Norfolk and Western Railway, died suddenly Friday in Roanoke, Va., from a stroke of apoplexy. Col. Huger was one of the oldest officers of the road. He served with distinction as Colonel in the Confederacy during the late war. He was sixty years of age.

JAMES FARRELL, for many years a resident of Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 368 Fifth Street, Brooklyn, after a short illness. He was fifty-eight years of age. Mr. Farrell was the father of the Rev. Father Herbert Farrell of Westbury, L. I. Funeral services will be held in St. Francis Xavier's Church next Monday morning.

JULIUS SCHERMERHORN died suddenly, at his home, 18 Hudson Boulevard, Weehawken, on Thursday, from heart disease. He was eighty years old. He had no family, and had been employed in the freight department of the Erie Railroad for fifty years. He

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
A. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
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Chicago 4s.	Milwaukee, Wis., 5s.
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Evansville, Ind., 5s.	Pittsburg, Pa., School 4s
Holyoke, Mass., 4s.	Portland, Ore., 5s.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.,
GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, May 22d, 1897.
SUNBURY and ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage 7% Bonds,
MATURING OCTOBER 1, 1897.
THE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO.,
From June 1st Until July 1st, 1897,
Will purchase the above Bonds and Interest due October 1st, 1897,
At $1022.50 Per Bond,
On Presentation at this Office.
ROBT. W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer,
New York, June 8, 1897.
A dividend of Four Per Cent. on the capital stock of the NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on the first day of July next. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 15th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 2d next. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Western Union Telegraph Company.
New York, June 9th, 1897.
DIVIDEND NO. 115.
The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of July next, to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 19th day of June inst.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of June 19th inst., and reopened on the morning of July 1st next.
R. H. ROCHESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WELSBACH LIGHT COMPANY,
Drexel Building, Philadelphia, June 9, 1897.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWENTY (20) PER CENT., payable on June 25, 1897, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 18th. Checks will be mailed.
N. B.—The transfer books close from June 19th to July 9th, both inclusive, for the annual meeting. EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Co.,
No. 18 Broadway,
NEW YORK, June 4, 1897.
Dividend No. 85.
The Trustees of the company have this day declared a dividend of ten cents per share on its capital stock, payable June 22d, 1897.
The transfer books will be closed from June 12th to 22d, 1897. S. JACOBY, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

Fire Department, 157 East 67th Street,
New York, June 3, 1897.
NOTICE.—Proposals are advertised for in the City Record, to be received until 10:30 A. M., 16th inst., for building an engine house in West 42d St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

The upward movement in stocks continued yesterday. The market was active, total transactions aggregating nearly 300,000 shares. Strength was apparent everywhere in the list and fractional gains for the day were the rule.

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Wall Street continues confident that prosperity is much nearer at hand than the country at large supposes. In fact, as security values advance, this confidence increases. Bears are much less numerous now than they were a week ago. Traders predicting a probable reaction are many, but the real bear is scarce.

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There is, however, still in existence a bear party, and an aggressive one at that. For ten days past it has been trying its best to block the advance in prices. But its every effort has been defeated, and with every defeat has come desertions from its ranks. The remnant keeps on persistently endeavoring to bring about a break in stock values. As a consequence the short interest in the market is still in evidence.

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Yesterday there was considerable liquidation, particularly in the Granger stocks. Much of the selling was done by traders, who, with characteristic bearishness, believe that after the rise the market has had there must come a reaction of importance. Nor are these traders alone in these opinions. Many conservative commission houses are advising customers against too much haste and against accumulating lines of stock at present prices. Professional Wall Street looks for a reaction. But as against this there continue to come evidences of steady buying by some of the largest financial interests in the country—interests whose names are synonymous with vast power in the financial world.

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Sugar Trust stock again furnished the feature of the market yesterday. On Washington buying and on that of Wall Street operators, Sugar sold up to 125¼, closing within a fraction of that price. The bull feeling on Sugar was intensified by reports of excellent trade conditions coming from seemingly authoritative sources. There were, however, no evidences of inside buying of the stock.

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London houses operated on both sides of the market. They bought the low-priced stocks and sold St. Paul and Louisville. The increased interest taken by London in American stocks has been an important factor in Wall Street for several days past, and there are many hopes that the London buying long looked for has at last materialized.

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There were again evidences of the public's newly taken interest in Chicago Gas. The bears on that stock circulated all kinds of stories calculated to further their own ends, but the steady absorption of Chicago Gas goes on, its principals apparently oblivious of the attempts to frighten them.

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In the rest of the list, strength was everywhere to be found. The Morgan stocks all showed good buying. Many hopes are based upon developments which Mr. Morgan is expected shortly to bring about.

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Government bonds were strong. The fives and the fours, 1925, coupon, advanced ⅛.

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In State bonds, $1,000 Alabama, Class B, sold at 106½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of ½ of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	National Linseed Oil	2
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf	⅞	N. Y. Central	½
Am. Sugar Refs.	2	N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf.	⅝
Bay State Gas	¾	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	½
Can. Pacific	1	Northern Pacific	½
Central Pacific	1¼	Nor. Pacific pf.	½
C., M. & St. P.	1½	Or. S. Line, wh. iss.	1
Del. & Hudson	¾	Pacific Mail	½
Del., Lack. & West.	¾	Pull. Pal. Car	½
Den. & Rio G. pf.	½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	½	Reading 2d pf.	½
Ill. Steel Co.	1⅛	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1½
L. E. & West.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Minn. Iron	2	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Mo., K. & Texas pf.	1⅛	Union Pacific	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tobacco	1	Morris & Essex	1½
Con. Gas	½	National Lead pf.	½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	½	St. P. & Omaha	½
Illinois Central	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brooklyn R. T. 5s	1⅛	St. L. & I. M. gen. 5s	2
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	1½	St. L. & S. F. cn. 4s	1½
Int. & G. Nor. 2d	1	Tenn. C. & I. 1st	1
Int. & G. Nor. 4s	3¼	T. C. & I. 1st Tenn.	1
L. V. of N. Y. 4s	1½	T., St.L.& K.C. 1st r.t.	1
N., C. & St. L. 1st	1	U. P., D. & G. 1st	1¼
O.S.L.& U.N.cn.t.r.	1	Utah S. gen. t. r.	4
Rock Isl. deb. 5s	1½	Wis. Cent. 1st t. r.	1

There were no declines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was easy. Call loans, 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent for sixty to ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four months, 3 per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names four to six months to run, and 4@4½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $108,779,059; balances, $6,720,348; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $555,898.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discounts in the open market, 15-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market dull and a trifle firmer. Posted rates unchanged, at $4.86½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.85¾@$4.86 for sixty-day bills, $4.87 for demand, $4.87⅛@$4.87¼ for cable transfers, and $4.85¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95 11-16, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—65c premium. Boston—5c discount @ par. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—50@75c premium.

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The call money department showed some evidences of strength yesterday, although not enough to attract attention. Some small lots of money were loaned as high as 2 per cent. The persistence of the large trust and insurance companies in offering funds at 1 per cent. makes that the ruling figure in the money market at the present time, their discriminations as to collateral being the only reason why any funds are loaned in large amounts at 1¼ per cent. The commercial paper market continues fairly active, and is daily growing broader. Time money is without feature.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were firm on the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ⅝, to 11¼; Erie first preferred, ⅝, to 34¾; Atchison, ¼, to 12⅝; Erie, ¼, to 14⅝, and Louisville, ⅛, to 51⅛. Declined—New York Central, ¼, to 102½; Canadian Pacific sold at 68¼. St. Paul at 79¼. Illinois Central at 90, and Pennsylvania at 54. British consols were firm, at 112⅞ for money and 112 15-16 for the account.

Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance, £85,000. In Paris, rentes sold at 104f 15c. Exchange on London at 25f 11c. Gold was quoted in Lisbon at 48¼, in Buenos Ayres at 195, and in Rome at 104.90.

SENTIMENT IS CHANGED.

In talking of the general outlook yesterday, Mr. Benjamin Graham of the Stock Exchange house of Cuyler, Morgan & Co. said to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"The upward movement in stocks looks very much as though it had come to stay. For some time past we have had reports of business improvement throughout the country and opinions that the long-expected prosperity was at last beginning to appear. But, according to Wall Street, prosperity is just beginning now—and, after all, real improvement first shows itself here in Wall Street.

"There can be no doubt that the financial world is feeling very much better, and very much more hopeful than it has for many months. In Wall Street professionals and outsiders alike are beginning to believe that at last we are to have a bull market such as we have not seen for years. And this feeling is a very different one from that which was everywhere apparent only a few weeks ago. There has been a decided change in sentiment—a change for which there have been very many good reasons.

"First of all, we have had numerous assurances, and also many actual evidences, that this tariff matter, which has all along been paralyzing whatever progressive spirit may have existed in the business world, is to be speedily settled, and settled for many years. That is one of the great factors in the improved sentiment. Then we have had the semi-official utterances of Mr. Gage, in which we have been practically assured that the National Administration intends to work in the interest of the business men of the country, and that it is pledged to so establish our currency that there will be no more question as to its stability. Following upon these we have had improved railroad earnings, the growing appreciation of our excellent crop prospects, betterment of business in all parts of the country, and many other signs and evidences of a new era of prosperity just beginning.

"As the result, sentiment in the financial world has undergone a complete change, and the hopes of Wall Street, which were well-nigh dead, have sprung up again. Europe is beginning to take an interest in American securities, and altogether the outlook is decidedly promising.

"Personally, I feel confident that this improvement will continue. I do not believe that we are going to have any wonderful appreciation in security values within the next few days, nor, for that matter, any great improvement in business immediately. Progress will be necessarily slow. Here in the stock market we will have reactions. But I do not look for any more serious setbacks, and I believe that both in general business and in the speculative markets we shall see a continued onward and upward movement."

A LEHIGH VALLEY STORY.

Lehigh Valley stock, in the Philadelphia market, is attracting considerable attention. It sold yesterday up to 27½, the highest point reached since the company's affairs were straightened out by the timely intervention of Mr. J. P. Morgan. Drexel & Co., Mr. Morgan's Philadelphia house, did much of the buying in that market yesterday, and still more of it came from other commission houses having important New York connections.

The strength of Lehigh Valley, coming, as it does, close upon the heels of the recent rumors of big speculative plans in the stock and the story that it is shortly to be listed in New York, is attracting Wall Street's attention. In fact, in some parts of Wall Street it is a matter of very great interest, for there are one or two Wall Street houses who are viewing the strength of Lehigh Valley with much alarm. Regarding this there is a rather interesting story.

Some months ago, after the fact that Lehigh Valley was in serious financial difficulty was brought to light, and after the stock had suffered a considerable decline, Wall Street interests took a hand in the proceedings, and helped to further that decline by selling much of it short—between 26 and 22, or thereabouts. After these New York interests had placed their line of short stock, and the price had dropped to near 20, there came the announcement that a Drexel-Morgan syndicate had been formed to assist Lehigh Valley. The New York shorts were at first alarmed, and in covering some of their stock put it up to 23. But they found that no other efforts were being made to put Lehigh Valley up, and they held their position, trying at various times to again start a decline in the stock by throwing small lots of it on the market.

Each time they did this they found their offerings taken, but they could get no evidences of the Drexel-Morgan syndicate trying to buy the stock. That was the source of the buying, however, although the Wall Street operators did not even suspect it. The Morgan people were holding a bag. Between the middle of March and the end of May they quietly picked up about 17,000 shares of Lehigh Valley without putting the price above 24. In the meantime, the other coal stocks were suffering considerably, but Lehigh Valley did not decline much below 23. There were always takers at that price.

That is why the present strength of Lehigh Valley is viewed with alarm in some parts of Wall Street.

As already stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES, the Drexel-Morgan syndicate, at the time it lent its assistance to the Lehigh Valley companies, secured a call on 75,000 shares of the Packer estate's stock, the price of which averaged around 27½. It furthermore secured an option on the remainder of the Packer stock. At that time the Packer estate, which is synonymous with the present official make-up of the Lehigh Valley companies, thought it was making a shrewd deal. The coal situation was in bad shape, the stocks of all the other coal roads were declining, and altogether, President Wilbur and his confreres saw no reason to lament their bargain.

Now, however, they are taking a considerably different view of it. They see a bull market coming along; they see the coal stocks all showing strength, and, worst of all, they see their own Lehigh Valley stock, which they have contracted to sell around 27½, going up. They have carried the Lehigh Valley Company along for years, and have practically sold out at the bottom. Their stock, for which they refused $40 a share only a few years ago, and which they have sold out 25 per cent. lower, is now going back toward 40. Consequently, the Packer estate wants to recover its position by buying more Lehigh Valley stock.

Here are two large interests, the short one in New York and the Packer estate in Philadelphia, who want Lehigh Valley stock. For some time past they have been trying to buy it. As an obstacle to such plans is the Drexel-Morgan syndicate, which refuses to let any one buy Lehigh Valley without putting its price very much higher than it is now. Every time any one starts to bid for the stock the Drexel-Morgan people help them along. And, as a result, the New York shorts are becoming more and more nervous, the managers of the Packer estate are becoming more and more disgruntled, and the Drexel-Morgan people are acquiring more and more stock, strengthening their control of Lehigh Valley. Meanwhile, the stock is going up and Mr. Morgan's 75,000 share call is increasing in value.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RUMORS.

The strength of Northern Pacific preferred yesterday attracted much attention. Brokers sometimes acting for President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern were conspicuous buyers of the stock throughout the day. London also did some of the buying, and the traders caught the infection in the afternoon and put Northern Pacific preferred up to its high price of 48¼.

One rumor hinted at a dividend on the stock, while another talked vaguely of some combination between Northern Pacific and Great Northern, in which Oregon Short Line is to be in some way connected.

AS TO CHICAGO GAS.

Bearish rumors on Chicago Gas continue to be circulated in Wall Street without much effect on the stock. The energy of the bears and their wonderful powers of imagination daily go to waste. Ex-Gov. Flower will be back in New York on Monday, and we shall then know something of the true state of Chicago Gas affairs. When Mr. Flower gets back to his desk the bears may be compelled to give their time to something else than the concoction of stories intended to keep the public from buying Chicago Gas.

AS CHICAGO VIEWS IT.

The better feeling in the West is evidenced by the following from the financial columns of The Chicago Tribune:

"It can be again noted that improved sentiment in business is characteristic. Where three weeks ago scarcely anything would be heard in the way of decidedly favorable comment, there are now expressions of more than hopefulness in various lines of business. Banks find a slightly improved demand for money, merchants find they are selling more goods than for several years, although prices are lower, security markets have been slightly better, and the large houses, which reflect public sentiment in this matter, are in much better frame of mind. Altogether there is quite an improved situation, and parallels are beginning to be drawn between the resumption of activity in 1879 and the conditions now obtaining. These are all goods signs and are quite in contrast with sentiment thirty days back."

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, R. G. Dun & Co. will say to-day:

"The gain in business continues, not without fluctuations and at the best moderate, but yet distinct. It is still in quantities rather than prices, although in some branches an advance in prices appears, but on the whole the number of hands employed, the volume of new orders, and the amount of work done are slowly increasing. Prospect of good crops of wheat and cotton helps growing demand from dealers whose stocks a gradually gaining consumption depletes also helps, and in the money and exchange market large buying of American securities has an influence. Foreign purchases of stocks exceeded sales for the week by about 50,000 shares, and meanwhile commercial bills against products to be moved hereafter are larger than the market will take. The outgo of gold means only that a price sufficient to cover loss by shipment is paid, and the slackened call for commercial loans this week is but evidence that preparations to carry extraordinary stocks of raw material against future operations have been completed by many manufacturers. Money coming hither from the West even as late as June 10, with great crops near at hand, indicates a healthy condition at the West.

"Neither cotton nor woolen mills can expect other than waiting business with a change of tariff impending, but the demand for bleached goods is steady, though moderate, for print cloths slightly better, at 2.44 cents plus 1 per cent., and for prints good though not active. Brown goods are dull, though quotations are unchanged. Some large woolen mills are preparing to increase output and have bought heavily, sales of foreign wool at Boston alone having reached 6,310,000 pounds out of 8,368,000 sold of all kinds at the three chief markets. Carpet mills at Philadelphia, which have just resumed after a long idleness, are also buyers, and all are now running nearly full time. A somewhat better order for woolens is reported, especially in medium and high-priced goods and fancy worsteds, without change in prices. The boot and shoe industry has also taken large orders, including several thousand cases boots, and brogans about up to the average, with numerous small orders for men's buff and increasing for men's heavy shoes, while for women's shoes most works have orders for three months. Prices average about half of 1 per cent. lower for the week, while leather is unchanged, and hides again advanced an average of 1.8 per cent. at Chicago. Hides are now at the highest point since Nov. 25, with leather and boots and shoes at the lowest point since Oct. 7.

"Iron furnaces in blast June 1 reported a weekly output of 168,380 tons, against 170,528 May 1, and in unsold stocks, exclusive of the great steel companies, an increase of 11,613 tons for the month, to 1,050,252 tons. Yet when an accident sent one of the large concerns into the market to buy quickly 50,000 to 60,000 tons of pig, the price rose to $9.90 for Bessemer at Pittsburg, receding afterward to $9.75, with Grey Forge higher, at $8.25. The main fact is that production of pig has for some months been much in excess of the demand in the manufacture of finished products. Failure to form the wire rod trust caused nails to yield 5 cents. The general demand for plates and sheets was better, and for bars much larger East and at Chicago, with some large orders taken at Pittsburg. Philadelphia reports decided improvement in finished iron, with fewer concessions, and Pittsburg large structural orders, while apprehension of labor difficulties has induced much buying at the West. The strike at Pittsburg ended without success."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"Notwithstanding cool, wet weather, which checked the distribution of seasonable goods, disappointment at the restriction of distribution of merchandise in the Spring and early Summer is giving way to hopefulness for the Fall trade. Business is better than a year ago. The volume is larger and there are more people employed than prior to the last Presidential election. The movement of merchandise in the past five months has been disappointing, but jobbers are beginning to report fair orders for Fall delivery. The encouraging features announced this week are the improvement in May railroad earnings and the advance in the price of Bessemer pig iron, although the latter is less significant than some reports indicate. Manufacturers of woolens are more hopeful, the outlook for higher prices stimulating speculative demand for both raw and manufactured products. Crop prospects, except in Oregon and Washington, where rain is needed, continue favorable. Hot and forcing weather with showers throughout the Gulf States has had an excellent effect on cotton and corn, which has stimulated demand for merchandise.

"Gross railway earnings for May make the best showing for any month since last Summer. Gains by American companies proper are at last beginning to assume importance. Total earnings of 127 companies, with 97,000 miles of road, aggregate $39,288,703, a gain over May a year ago of 5 per cent. The increase in April over a year ago was only 1.5 per cent., and in March 1.7 per cent., while in January and February decreases were shown from totals in like months last year. May earnings a year ago gained 2.4 per cent. over those in 1895, when they in turn gained 6.5 per cent. over 1894, so that this year's May earnings show a progressive gain over the like month's totals in previous years. Southwestern roads make the largest gain, followed by the Pacific lines and Grangers. The only decreases are by the coal roads, and the one Eastern road reported. Excluding Mexican roads, the May gain is 4 per cent. over a year ago. For five months the total earnings aggregate $189,102,264, a gain of six-tenths of 1 per cent. over a year ago, but excluding the Mexican roads the decrease is six-tenths of 1 per cent.

"Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States and from Montreal this week amount to 1,890,323 bushels, compared with 2,620,000 bushels last week, 2,922,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 1,781,000 bushels two years ago, 2,254,000 bushels three years ago, and as contrasted with 3,834,000 bushels in the like week of 1893. Exports of Indian corn this week amount to 2,398,294 bushels, compared with 2,396,000 bushels last week, 1,686,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 655,000 bushels two years ago, 864,000 bushels three years ago, and as contrasted with 729,000 bushels in the like week of 1893."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	200	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	109
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	180	181
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	64	69
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	104½	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock	70	71½
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	107	109
Central Park, N. & E. River	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R.	145	153
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	35	45
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	69	74
Kings County Traction	38	40
New Orleans Traction common	6	8
New Orleans Traction pf.	26	28
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	113	115
Second Avenue Railroad stock	133	135
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	182	185
Third Avenue Railroad	152	153
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	104¾	106
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	13	15
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	90	93

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex dividend	76	78
Hoboken Ferry 5s	104	105
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	91	92
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	70	72
Union Ferry stock	63	65
Union Ferry 5s	103½	105

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	101
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	92½	101
Indianapolis Gas stock	143	147
Indianapolis Gas 1st	106	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	85
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	58	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend	58	64
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex interest	72	73

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas, ex dividend	77½	79
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. Y.	79	81
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101¾	103
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	210	215
Grand Rapids Gas stock	64	66
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	248	250
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	63½	64½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	101	101½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	111	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consol.	104½	105¾
St. Paul Gas bonds	70	77
Standard Gas, New York	110¾	112
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	121	123
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	113	116
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	68	70
Western Gas Co., bonds, Milwaukee	96	97½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	43	45
American Typefounders'	25	27½
Barney & Smith common	7	11
Celluloid Company stock	50	58
Consolidated Ice common	24	28
Consolidated Ice pf.	80	90
Cramps' Shipyard stock	50	57
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf., ex div	65	70
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	95	98
Lorillard Company pf.	105	108
Michigan Peninsular Car	8	12
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	37	42
Michigan Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	52	86
New York Air Brake Co.	18	20
New York Biscuit Company	105	108
Nicaragua Canal Con. (new)	1	3
Pennsylvania Coal	320	340
Pratt & Whitney	9	12
Pratt & Whitney pf.	61	65
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	321	322
Trenton Pottery	7	9
Trenton Pottery pf.	42	45
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	85	86
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	70	74
Wagner Car Company	150	152
Worthington Pump pf.	76	79

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	25
Central & South American Tel.	118	119½
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Electro-Pneumatic		⅝
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	2	7
Madison Square Garden 2d	51	60
Metropolitan L., Chicago, 1st 5s	45	47
New York & New Jersey Telephone	137	139
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	112
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	15¾	16¼
Trow Directory pf.	35	38

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@60¼. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47@49c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 352,016.94 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 27½d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$1,704,686
Exports in same period	18,240,604
Net exports	$16,535,918
Net exports, 1896	16,599,854
Net exports, 1895	14,277,086
Net exports, 1894	37,889,908
Net exports, 1893	56,022,612

***

On the Stock Exchange, 400 shares of Horn Silver sold at 1.65, and 150 shares of Standard Consolidated at 1.45. On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Comstock sold at .05, 1,000 shares Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08, 300 shares Hale & Norcross at .70, 1,100 shares Leadville at .10@.11, 1,200 shares Mollie Gibson at .40, 1,000 shares Pharmacist at .11, and 200 shares Savage at .25.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	325	Manhattan	215
Am. Exchange	166	Market & Fulton	210
Broadway	225	Mechanics'	192
Butchers & Drovers'	100	Merchants'	140
Central National	100	Merchants' Ex.	114
Chase National	400	Metropolis	440
Chatham	230	National Union	200
Chemical	4000	New Amsterdam	200
City	500	New York	230
Citizens'	125	Ninth National	100
Commerce	208	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Continental	130	Pacific	160
Corn Exchange	285	Park	260
Fifth Avenue	3000	People's	210
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Phenix	105
Fourth National	175	Republic	145
Gallatin National	310	Seaboard National	169
German-American	110	Second National	425
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	91
Hanover	330	State of New York	119
Hudson River	155	Tradesmen's	97
Importers & Traders'	525	Western National	114
Irving	140		

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	96	
4s, r., 1907	110¾	111¼
4s, c., 1907	112⅜	113¼
4s, r., 1925	124½	125
4s, c., 1925	124⅝	125
5s, r., 1904	113⅜	114
5s, c., 1904	113⅜	114
Currency 6s, 1898	101½	..
Currency 6s, 1899	104½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	101½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101½	..
Alb. & Sus.	175	..
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	80	83
Am. Coal	110	125
Ann Arbor	9	11
At. & Pac.	..	¼
Balt. & O.	10	10¾
B. & S. W. pf., new	2	7
Belle & S. I. pf.	125	3½
Boston A. L. pf.	105	107
Brunswick Co.	¼	..
Buff., R. & P.	..	20
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	60
Bur., C. R. & N.	65	75
Cap. Tr., ex div.	53	..
Chi. & Alton pf.	162	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	37	40
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	96½	98
Chicago Gt. W.	2	4
Chi. & N. W. pf.	157	..
C., C., C. & St.	23	23¾
Cleve. & Pitts.	164	170
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	1¼
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	3
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	..	85
Col. & H. Coal, all issues	3¼	4
Col., H. V. & T.	2¼	2¾
Com. Cable	165	..
Consol. Coal	38	..
Den. & R. G.	10¼	11¼
D. M. & Ft. D.	8	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	58	75
D., S. S. & A. pf.	6½	8
E. E. Ill. of Bkln.	..	108½
Eighth Avenue	310	..
Erie	14¼	14½
Erie 2d pf.	18¾	20
Ev. & T. H.	18	23
Flint & P. M.	..	10½
Flint & P. M. pf.	..	30
Gt. Nor. pf.	120	125
G. B. & West	35	40
G. B. & W., Deb., A.	..	50
Homestake	35	38
Ill. Cent. l. l.	92	..
Iowa Central	7	7½
Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	35	..
Joliet & Chicago	156	..
Kan. & Mich.	3	6
Keokuk & D. M.	2	4
K. & D. M. pf.	10¾	14
Lacledе Gas pf.	78	88
Long Island	40	45
Mah. Coal R.	125	..
Mah. Coal R. pf.	100	115
Man. Beach	6	10
Md. Coal pf.	40	50
Mex. Nat. Ctfs.	1¼	1¾
Mich. Cent.	99	99½
Minn. & St. L.	18¾	19½

THE STATE BANKS

STATEMENTS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 9, 1897.

All State Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Republished in Book Form and Can Be Had upon Application at the Publication Office.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE HANK OF AMERICA

at the close of business on the ninth day of June, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$17,486,092.46
Overdrafts		710.77
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		1,060,200.01
Banking house and lot		200,000.00
Stocks and bonds		741,519.83
Specie		3,057,038.57
United States legal-tenders and circulating notes of National banks		3,656,235.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$4,913,532.05	
Other items carried as cash	22,622.96	
		4,942,155.01
		$31,843,960.65

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	2,250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	332,744.10
Due depositors	10,000,639.08
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	11,756,574.47
Unpaid dividends	4,003.00
	$31,843,960.65

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President, and WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier of the Bank of America, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 44 and 46 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 9th day of June, 1897, and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 9th day of June, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made.

WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President.
WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 10th day of June, 1897, before me.

CHAS. D. CHICHESTER, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY

at the close of business on the 9th day of June, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$13,026,274.78
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		573,819.52
Banking house and lot	$975,000.00	
Other real estate	25,000.00	
		1,000,000.00
Stocks and bonds		622,635.00
Specie		2,111,133.35
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		5,105,820.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$4,461,250.50	
Other items carried as cash	131,322.94	
		4,595,573.44
		$27,641,254.09

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$2,050,000.00
Surplus fund	2,050,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	102,545.50
Due depositors	13,662,904.96
Due trust companies, banks, and savings banks	7,865,207.61
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	1,903,589.56
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	6,947.06
	$27,641,254.09

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

STEPHEN BAKER, President, and J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier, of the Bank of the Manhattan Company, a bank located and doing business at No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 9th day of June, 1897, and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 9th day of June, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made.

STEPHEN BAKER, President.
J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 11th day of June, 1897, before me.

[Seal of Notary.] W. S. JOHNSON, Notary Public, N. Y. Co., 17.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE TWELFTH WARD BANK

at the close of business on the 9th day of June, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,014,401.26
Overdrafts		1,703.04
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$29,108.81	
Due from approved reserve agents	131,669.96	
		160,778.77
Banking house and lot	234,135.37	
Other real estate	59,758.35	
		293,893.72
Mortgages owned		56,000.00
Stocks and bonds		7,980.00
Specie		23,147.85
U. S. legal-tenders and circulating notes of National banks		111,981.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$62,500.84	
Other items carried as cash	1,955.56	
		64,455.90
		$1,734,841.54

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	42,947.79
Due depositors	1,314,844.03
Due trust companies, banks, brokers, and savings banks	74,635.72
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	1,914.00
	$1,734,341.54

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

EDWARD P. STEERS, President, and F. B. FRENCH, Cashier, of the Twelfth Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 1,449 Lexington Ave. and 125th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 9th day of June, 1897; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 9th day of June, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made.

EDW'D P. STEERS, President.
F. B. FRENCH, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 11th day of June, 1897, before me.

[Seal of Notary.] PETER S. GETTELL, Notary Public, N. Y. Co., (21.)

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE ASTOR PLACE BANK

at the close of business on the 9th day of June, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,122,231.62
Overdrafts		5.41
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$315,094.14	
Due from approved reserve agents	714,801.21	
		1,029,895.35
Stocks and bonds		109,181.25
Specie		282,871.86
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		61,534.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$107,111.34	
Other items carried as cash	7,760.52	
		114,871.86
		$3,720,594.35

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$250,000.00
Surplus fund	300,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	59,156.96
Due depositors	3,031,503.95
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers and savings banks	74,933.44
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Reserved for taxes	$5,000.00
	5,000.00
	$3,720,594.35

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

ALFRED C. BARNES, President, and JOHN T. PERKINS, Cashier, of the Astor Place Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 23 Astor Place, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 9th day of June, 1897; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 9th day of June, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made.

ALFRED C. BARNES, President.
JOHN T. PERKINS, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 11th day of June, 1897, before me.

[Seal.] SAMUEL R. BELL, Notary Public, Kings Co.

Cert. filed in N. Y. County.)

BANK STATEMENTS.

QUARTERLY REPORT of the UNION SQUARE BANK at the close of business on the 9th day of June, 1897.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,950,397.64
Overdrafts		256.28
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$197,713.90	
Due from approved reserve agents	299,950.45	
		497,664.35
Stocks and bonds		1,000.00
Specie		92,641.97
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		207,474.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$98,717.24	
Other items carried as cash	15,087.17	
		113,804.41
		$2,833,238.65

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	200,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	61,280.37
Due depositors	2,371,258.28
	$2,833,238.65

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

FREDERICK WAGNER, President, and JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier of the UNION SQUARE BANK, a bank located and doing business at No. 5 Union Square, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, at the close of business on the 9th day of June, 1897; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 9th day of June, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made.

(Signed) FREDERICK WAGNER, President.
JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 10th day of June, 1897, before me.

(Signed) LOUIS A. FAHS, Notary Public, N. Y. City & County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK

at the close of business on the 9th day of June, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,511,031.66
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		207,788.15
Real estate		13,400.00
Stocks and bonds		137,250.00
Specie		291,074.96
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		457,388.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$639,700.33	
Other items carried as cash	6,285.51	
		645,985.84
		$4,264,818.61

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$750,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	46,847.14
Due depositors	2,910,969.58
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers, and savings banks	306,835.39
Unpaid dividends	166.50
	$4,264,818.61

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

H. ROCHOLL, President, and J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier, of the German-American Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 23 Broad Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 9th day of June, 1897; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 9th day of June, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made.

H. ROCHOLL, President.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 11th day of June, 1897, before me.

[Seal of Notary.] JOHN A. WILLIAMS, Notary Public, Kings Co.

Certificate filed in New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the ninth day of June, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$529,852.10
Due from approved reserve agents		160,406.14
Banking house and lot		16,000.00
Stocks and bonds		415,249.46
Specie		100,612.71
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		55,358.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges		31,331.86
		$1,317,710.77

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	164,634.64
Due depositors	881,128.69
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	71,932.44
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	15.00
	$1,317,710.77

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

JOHN S. McLEAN, President, and WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier, of The Greenwich Bank of the City of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 402 Hudson Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the ninth day of June, 1897; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the ninth day of June, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made.

JOHN S. McLEAN, President.
WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 11th day of June, 1897, before me.

[Seal of Notary.] WM. JNO. BARR, Notary Public, (25,) N. Y. County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE PACIFIC BANK

at the close of business on the 9th day of June, 1897.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,431,775.21
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers		836,807.01
Banking house and lot	$120,000.00	
Other real estate	8,968.00—	128,968.00
Bonds		47,430.65
Specie		483,617.40
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		575,258.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$158,898.89	
Other items carried as cash	7,875.23—	166,773.62
		$4,120,129.89

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$422,700.00
Surplus fund	205,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	286,918.71
Due depositors	3,204,542.18
Unpaid dividends	909.00
	$4,120,129.89

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

H. B. BRUNDRETT, President, and S. C. MERWIN, Cashier, of the Pacific Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 470 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 9th day of June, 1897, and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 9th day of June, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made.

H. B. BRUNDRETT, President.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 10th day of June, 1897, before me.

R. M. G. DODGE, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF HAMILTON BANK OF NEW YORK CITY

at the close of business on the ninth day of June, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$921,589.21
Overdrafts		413.93
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$15,296.17	
Due from approved reserve agents	75,000.00	
		90,296.17
Real estate		46,000.00
Mortgages owned		25,000.00
Stocks and bonds		1,000.00
Specie		59,495.93
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		141,634.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$45,252.99	
Other items carried as cash	439.80	
		45,692.79
Furniture and fixtures		4,500.00
Total		$1,335,622.03

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	30,832.41
Due depositors	$1,025,886.90
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers, and savings banks	28,715.63
	1,054,602.53
Unpaid dividends	187.09
Total	$1,335,622.03

DAVID F. PORTER, President.
EDWIN S. SCHENCK, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 9th day of June 1897, before me.

GEORGE W. SHORT, Notary Public, (No. 66,) N. Y. Co., N. Y.

BANK STATEMENTS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE COLUMBIA BANK, NEW YORK CITY,

at the close of business on the 9th day of June, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,408,120.84
Overdrafts		491.25
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$336,361.95	
Due from approved reserve agents	148,304.76	
		484,666.71
Real estate		142,181.00
Mortgages owned		20,000.00
Stocks and bonds		206,109.00
Specie		110,807.95
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		65,250.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$122,907.47	
Other items carried as cash, city drafts	17,365.17	
		140,272.64
		$2,727,899.45

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	200,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	20,612.18
Due depositors	2,084,571.55
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	72,715.72
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	50,000.00
	$2,727,899.45

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

JOSEPH FOX, President, and WALTER S. GRIFFITH, Cashier, of Columbia Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 501 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, at the close of business on the 9th day of June, 1897; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 9th day of June, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made.

JOSEPH FOX, President.
WALTER S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 11th day of June, 1897, before me.

[Seal of Notary.] GEO. STOLL, Notary Public, Westchester County; certificate filed in New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE MOUNT MORRIS BANK

at the close of business on the 9th day of June, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,113,974.17
Overdrafts		391.12
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$50,328.24	
Due from approved reserve agents	325,000.00	
		375,328.24
Banking house and lot	175,000.00	
Other real estate	104,105.43	
		279,105.43
Mortgages owned		116,889.23
Stocks and bonds		69,422.50
Specie		77,110.00
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		97,951.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$85,184.17	
Other items carried as cash	2,591.08	
		87,775.25
		$2,217,946.94

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$230,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	4,398.50
Due depositors	1,762,217.78
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	151,099.66
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	321.00
	$2,217,946.94

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

WM. H. PAYNE, President, and F. W. LIVERMORE, Cashier, of Mount Morris Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 85 East 125th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, at the close of business on the 9th day of June, 1897; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 9th day of June, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made.

WM. H. PAYNE, President.
F. W. LIVERMORE, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 11th day of June, 1897, before me.

[Seal of Notary.] GEO. H. LIVERMORE, Notary Public, New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NINETEENTH WARD BANK

at the close of business on the 9th day of June, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$528,985.30
Overdrafts		997.89
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$18,928.39	
Due from approved reserve agents	137,084.86	
		156,013.25
Other real estate		36,801.35
Mortgages owned		1,550.00
Stocks and bonds		68,445.88
Specie		20,591.59
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		132,501.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$53,398.71	
Other items carried as cash	5,872.22	
		59,270.93
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture and fixtures		3,800.00
		$1,008,956.69

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	20,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	2,192.51
Due depositors	$79,816.18
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	6,948.00
	$1,008,956.69

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

SAMUEL H. RATHBONE, President, and LOUIS H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier, of the Nineteenth Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 953 Third Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 9th day of June, 1897; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 9th day of June, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made.

SAM'L H. RATHBONE, President.
L. H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 11th day of June, 1897, before me.

[Seal of Notary.] SEBASTIAN BOGGEMANN, Notary Public, Queens Co.

Certificate filed in New York Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE HUDSON RIVER BANK

at the close of business on the 9th day of June, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$846,042.08
Overdrafts		162.00
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$128,519.87	
Due from approved reserve agents	141,395.04	
		269,914.91
Banking house and lot		100,000.00
Mortgages owned		91,600.00
Stocks and bonds		109,110.41
Specie		38,724.31
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		75,061.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$34,378.36	
Other items carried as cash	14,497.80	
		48,876.16
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Safe deposit vault		20,000.00
		$1,594,490.87

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	150,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	37,572.62
Due depositors	1,206,888.25
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	30.00
	$1,594,490.87

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

FREDERIC B. ELLIOTT, President, and PETER SNYDER, Cashier, of the Hudson River Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 200 Columbus Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, at the close of business on the 9th day of June, 1897; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 9th day of June, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made.

FREDERIC B. ELLIOTT, President.
PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the eleventh day of June, 1897, before me.

[Seal of Notary.] C. H. GARDNER, Notary Public for Kings Co.

Certificate filed in N. Y. County.

Corporation Elections.

National City Bank—Vice Presidents—A. B. Hepburn, President of the Third National Bank, now in liquidation, and Samuel Sloan.

BANK STATEMENTS.

THE PLAZA BANK,

5TH AVENUE AND 58TH ST. NEW YORK, June 9th, 1897.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$984,650.56
Overdrafts		1,240.49
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		169,719.86
Stocks and bonds		59,824.00
Specie		53,331.69
U. S. legal tender and circulating notes of National banks		104,129.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$322,824.46	
Other items carried as cash	8,850.00	
		51,174.46
Furniture and fixtures	$6,192.55	
Building account, 2 and 4 East 58th St.	8,500.00	
		14,692.55
		$1,438,732.70

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	6,560.98
Due depositors	1,199,392.25
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	32,779.47
	$1,438,732.70

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

W. McMASTER MILLS, President, and C. W. PARSON, Cashier, of the Plaza Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 753 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 9th day of June, 1897; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 9th day of June, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made.

W. McMASTER MILLS, President.
C. W. PARSON, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 10th day of June, 1897, before me.

E. H. COOK, Notary Public, New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NASSAU BANK, NEW YORK,

at the close of business on the 9th day of June, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,206,617.20
Overdrafts		1,208.83
Due from trust companies and bankers, for collections		390,234.22
Real estate		57,000.00
Mortgages owned		1,500.00
United States and other bonds		71,420.00
Specie		104,727.30
U. S. legal tenders and notes of National banks		510,645.00
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges		164,612.76
Vault and fixtures		5,500.00
		$3,004,125.31

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	20,416.34
Due depositors	2,826,383.52
Due banks and bankers	3,443.57
Unpaid dividends	$900.00
Collateral account	2,891.88
	3,791.88
	$3,004,125.31

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

FRANCIS M. HARRIS, President, and WILLIAM H. ROGERS, Cashier, of The Nassau Bank, New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 9 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 9th day of June, 1897; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 9th day of June, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made.

F. M. HARRIS, President.
WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 11th day of June, 1897, before me.

[Seal of Notary.] RAPHAEL M. McTEER, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE HOME BANK

at the close of business on the 9th day of June, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$194,448.28
Overdrafts		56.57
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$9,280.18	
Due from approved reserve agents	58,756.87	
		68,037.00
Banking house and lot		50,000.00
Stocks and bonds		282,282.06
Specie		87,298.48
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		55,656.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$15,690.06	
Other items carried as cash	344.97	
		16,035.03
		$753,813.41

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	70,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	9,889.52
Due depositors	573,923.89
	$753,813.41

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

E. STEPHENSON, President, and J. P. DUNNING, Cashier, of The Home Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 308 West 42d Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the ninth day of June, 1897; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the ninth day of June, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made.

E. STEPHENSON, President.
J. P. DUNNING, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 10th day of June, 1897, before me.

[Seal of Notary.] RICHARD S. TREACY, Notary Public, New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF THE METROPOLIS

at the close of business on the 9th day of June, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,106,776.53
Overdrafts		7,077.00
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		576,063.05
Stocks and bonds		343,725.43
Specie		861,906.88
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		1,784,205.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$259,629.45	
Other items carried as cash	46,814.18—	306,443.63
Due from Treasurer U. S.		19,000.00
		$8,007,797.52

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	600,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	208,823.44
Due depositors	6,309,907.44
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	579,384.64
Unpaid dividends	882.00
City taxes	8,800.00
	$8,007,797.52

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I. THEO. ROGERS, President, and E. C. EVANS, Cashier, of the Bank of the Metropolis, a bank located and doing business at No. 29 Union Square, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 9th day of June, 1897; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 9th day of June, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made.

THEO. ROGERS, President.
E. C. EVANS, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 10th day of June, 1897, before me.

WM. H. ROCKWOOD, Notary Public for N. Y. Co.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The American Musical String Company of Dolgeville, Herkimer County; capital, $5 000. Directors—Rudolf Giese, George N. Ward, and August Broker, Dolgeville.

The Flushing Gas and Electric Light Company of Flushing; capital, $300,000. Directors—Charles Whitehead, Fred J. Witt, and B. Franklin De Frece, New York City.

The Baker-Ames Company of Buffalo, to carry on a general publishing and advertising business; capital, $1,000. Directors—George W. Baker, Marie L. Ames, and George W. Ames, Buffalo.

The Planters' Company of New York City, to trade in coffees, teas, &c.; capital, $10,000. Directors—Daniel B. Tamagno, New York City; Henry F. Price, East Orange, N. J., and Joseph M. Stoughton, Yonkers.

The Vance Boiler Works Company of Geneva, Ontario County; capital, $15,000. Directors—James R. Vance, Stephen D. Parker, George W. Goodwin, William S. Moore, Barney Borgman, and E. N. Squires, Geneva, and James H. Haslett, Waterloo.

The Fulton and Oswego Falls Gas Company, to supply gas to Fulton and Oswego Falls and the towns of Volney and Granby, in Oswego County; capital, $45,000. Directors—George A. Edwards of Syracuse and Thomas D. Lewis and Jonathan H. Case of Fulton.

The Signal Manufacturing Company of Perrinton, Monroe County, to manufacture oils; capital, $130,000. Directors—Benjamin F. Miles and John P. Mansfield, Cleveland, Ohio; Henry M. Pierce, Rochester; James Hugh Peters, Englewood, N. J., and Walter A. Paras, Fairport, Monroe County.

BANK STATEMENTS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 9th day of June, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,712,492.14
Overdrafts		1,010.70
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		82,477.55
Banking house and lot	$300,000.00	
Other real estate	4,021.40—	304,021.40
Mortgages owned		11,750.00
Stocks and bonds		287,633.68
Specie		349,257.41
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		477,858.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$3,708,997.45	
Other items carried as cash	8,891.70—	3,717,889.15
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Suspense account		1,000.00
		$7,944,890.00

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,200,000.00
Surplus fund	800

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Large Transactions in Twenty-third Ward Property—Other Dealings.

J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold for the Countess de Montsatnin of Paris, through her attorney, Henry Lewis Morris, to E. B. Levy, for about $200,000, 250 lots on One Hundred and Sixty-ninth, One Hundred and Seventieth, One Hundred and Seventy-first, and One Hundred and Seventy-second Streets, and Clay, Teller, Findlay, College, and Morris Avenues, fronting on Claremont Park, on the south and west sides. Mr. Levy intends to dispose of a part of his purchase at auction within a short time.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for W. W. & T. M. Hall, to Charles F. Dietrich, the lot Seventy-seventh Street, north side, 75 feet east of Park Avenue, 25 by 100. The buyer will erect a three-story stable on the property.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for John O'Shaughnessy to Martin Metzger the vacant plot, southeast corner of Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 100.11 by 70.

Strong & Ireland have sold for Eliza C. Webster to a Mrs. Seymour the three-story grastone and brick dwelling 306 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 17 by 90.11.

It was reported that Horace White has taken in exchange for his country place at Elberon, N. J., valued at $50,000, equities in several houses in West Ninety-seventh Street.

David Stewart has sold for Louis F. Weisman to Henry D. Pierce and Charles E. Coffin of Indianapolis, the lot on Riverside Drive, 75 feet south of Eighty-eighth Street, 25.8 by 100.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday George R. Read sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, for $18,000, the three-story brick dwelling, 76 Convent Avenue, 25 by 94.5.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Almira Lawrence, for $4,550, the three-story brick dwelling, Briggs Avenue, south side, 196.4 feet east of the Southern Boulevard, 50 by 110; also, in foreclosure, to Mores Valentine, for $35,000, the four-story stone-front dwelling, 30 West Eighty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.8½.

Solomon de Walltears and David Rothschild, who for the past two years have composed the firm of S. de Walltears & Co., have dissolved partnership by mutual consent. Mr. de Walltearsw ill continue in business at 171 Broadway, and Mr. Rothschild, with his father, Henry Rothschild, will engage in building operations up town.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 403 and 405 Boulevard, for a two-story brick store, 60 by 62; West Side Construction Company of 118 Broome Street, Jersey City, owner; Andrew Craig, architect; cost, $5,500.

Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 90 feet east of First Avenue, for a one-story frame laundry, 70 by 40; St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum Corporation, owner; Anthony F. Schmitt of 604 Courtlandt Avenue, architect; cost, $15,000.

Nos. 239 and 241 West Sixty-ninth Street, for a one-story frame stable, 40 by 18; Michael Carnavale of 229 West Sixty-ninth Street, owner; John L. Jordan of 449 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 90 feet east of First Avenue, for a two-story brick nursery, 40 by 40; St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum Corporation, owner; Anthony F. Schmitt of 604 Courtlandt Avenue, architect; cost, $10,000.

Washington Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, for two five-story brick flats, 25.1 by 84.3 and 27 by 80.3; Carl A. Marotzki of 108 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner; W. S. Baudesson of 643 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $33,000.

Bailey Avenue, east side, 400 feet north of Boston Avenue, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 28 by 36; T. W. and Ada Martin of Bailey Avenue, owners; E. B. Smith of Nyack, N. Y., architect; cost, $4,500.

Southern Boulevard, north side, 105.6 feet west of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, for two four-story brick flats, 30 and 30.6 by 90.11; Michael J. Hogan, owner; C. C. Dickerson of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $30,000.

Southern Boulevard, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, for a four-story brick flat, irregular size; same owner and architect; cost, $30,000.

Trafalgar Place, east side, 102 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, for three two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 18 by 36; Helen J. Allcot of 1,116 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, owner; F. D. Miller of Bedford Park, architect; cost, $8,400.

Alterations.

No. 118 West Seventy-eighth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, Mrs. A. L. Fitzgibbon, premises, owner; F. F. Ward of 57 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 323 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, a three-story and basement brick dwelling, Henry Schoen, premises, owner; Ferdon & Ellicott of 1,335 Broadway, architects; cost, $2,500.

No. 263 Bowery, to a four-story brick hotel, John H. Murdock of southeast corner of Bowery and First Avenue, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $200.

Nos. 94½ and 96 Monroe Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store, Louis Perelstein, premises, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $2,500.

No. 509 West Ninety-eighth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling and factory, Mary Brendall of 509 West Twenty-eighth Street, owner; Ferdon & Ellicott, architects; cost, $100.

Bailey Avenue, west side, 275 feet north of Tremont Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling and school, St. Joseph's Parish of 1,854 Washington Avenue owner; Kirby & Co. of 722 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

No. 631 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, to a four-story frame dwelling, Sarah E. Bailey of 631 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, June 11.

AVENUE A, 1,641; Catherine Hubner and husband to Margaret Claudet and others, one-fourth part..... $2,400
BANK ST, 78 and 80; Walter D. Gubner and others to Adolph C. Gubner..... 1
BARCLAY ST, 8; Florence Marcy and others to Joseph Meeks, four-sixth parts.....
BARCLAY ST, 8; Evarts W. Charles, by guardian, to Joseph Meeks, one-sixth part..... 4,360
BARCLAY ST, 8; Emma L. Charles to Joseph Meeks, all title..... 3,556
BROOME ST, 508, 22x80; William W. Johnson and wife to Lucia M. Cohen....
BROOME ST, 508, 22x80; John R. Simmons and wife to Robert A. Evans..... 1
BROOME ST, 508, 22x80; Lucia M. Cohen to John R. Simmons.....
FRONT ST, s w corner of Jackson St, 16.2x62.6; Richard S. Farley, referee, to James Keese..... 3,500
DELANCEY ST, 225, s w s, 25x87.6; Miriam Rosenson and another to Katie Slezefsky. 1
MARION AV, e s, 170.8 ft n of King's Bridge Road, 25x88; John J. Brady and wife to James Quinn and wife..... 10
MARION AV, e s, 170.8 ft n of King's Bridge Road, 25x88; James Quinn to John J. Brady..... 10
MOUNT HOPE PLACE, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 19x126; George C. Austini, referee, to M. G. Cohen..... 2,500
PLOT AT CLASSON POINT Part A, map of estate of Edward H. Ludlow, containing 37.15/100 acres; Edward L. Ludlow and wife to Mary L. Hall..... 1
UNION AV, e s, 100 ft s of 149th St, 126x152.2x85.1; Michael H. Hagerty and others, executors, to Paul M. Herzog..... 1
WEST ST, 226.9 ft n of Spring St, 42.6x —— and bulkhead; Charles A. Lowerre to the Mayor, Aldermen, &c.....
WEST ST, 226.9 ft n of Spring St, 42.6x —— and bulkhead; Jennet T. Lowerre, as trustee, to the Mayor, Aldermen, &c..... 520
WEST ST, 226.9 ft n of Spring St, 42.6x —— and bulkhead; Jennet T. Lowerre, as trustee, to the Mayor, Aldermen, &c..... 520
WEST ST, 226.9 ft n of Spring St, 42.6x —— and bulkhead; Jennet T. Lowerre, as trustee, to the Mayor, Aldermen, &c..... 520
WEST ST, 226.9 ft n of Spring St, 42.6x —— and bulkhead; Caroline A. Lowerre to the Mayor, Aldermen, &c.....
WEST ST, s s, 200.8 ft w of Charlton St, 42.6x —— and bulkhead; James Lowerre to the Mayor, &c., of the City of New York..... 7,404
WEST ST, s s, 200.8 ft s of Charlton St, 42.6x —— and bulkhead; Edward Milderberger to the Mayor, &c., of the City of New York..... 1,325
WEST ST, s s, 200.8 ft s of Charlton St, 42.6x —— and bulkhead; Curtis R. Hatheway, as trustee, to the Mayor, &c., of the City of New York..... 1,359
WEST ST, s s, 200.3 ft s of Charlton St, 42.6x —— and bulkhead; Henry S. Bell, by guardian, to the Mayor, &c., of the City of New York..... 7,404
21ST AV, w s, 25.10 ft s of 111th St, 25x79; Nathan Bohm and wife to Max Lederer..... 1
3D AV, 858, 25.5x106.4; Thomas C. Kinney, referee, to Charlotte M. Mount and another..... 67,000
3D AV, w s, 22.7 ft n of 88th St, 85.11x100x irregular; Lucia M. Cohen to William W. Johnson.....
18TH ST, n s, part of Lot 365, between Hudson St and 8th Av; Sara D. M. Fogg to Mary S. Fogg.....
21ST ST, s s, 238.4 ft e of 10th Av, 16.8x79.3; William Gillies, Jr., and others to Maria S. Simpson.....
31ST ST, s s, 533.4 ft e of 10th Av, 16.8x79.8; Maria S. Simpson to Samuel R. Pinkerton.....
34TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of 1st Av, 100x74.1; John J. Radley to Edith S. Radley.....
39TH ST, 52 West, 20x98.9; Edwin W. P. Glassoce and wife to Edwin W. Glassoce, one-third part..... 15,000
39TH ST, 52 West, 20x98.9; Edwin W. P. Glassoce and wife to Henry Lichtenberg, one-third part.....
45TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.4; John Hollings to Timothy F. Paddell.....
69TH ST, 319 East; Hannah Eckstein to Henrietta David.....
98TH ST, n s, 160.6 ft e of 3d Av, 49.6x100.11; Marcus Baumann to Herman Seidman.....
103D ST, n s, 120 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.11; Theodore G. Dockstader to Jessie Blake.....
106TH ST, n s, 99.6 ft w of Manhattan Av, 16x100.11; John H. Fiahme and wife to John and Vincent Cirrito.....
107TH ST, n s, 282 ft w of 4th Av, 18x100.11; Elisabeth Seller to Edward C. Roche.....
114TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 5th Av, 17.8x100.11; G. Thornton Warren, referee, to Margaret Inglis.....
119TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Pleasant Av, 18x100.10; Gussie B. Raymond to John C. Raymond.....
121ST ST, 313 and 315 West, 50x100.11; Louis W. Dinkelspiel and another to Louis Wirth.....
128D ST, n s, 157 ft w of 2d Av, 27x100.11; George G. Austin, referee, to Bernhard A. Hauser.....
134TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; William A. Hanisch and wife to Anton Mayer, one-half part.....
134TH ST, s s, 50 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Anton A. Mayer and wife to William A. Hanisch, one-half part.....
141ST ST, n e corner of Edgecombe Av, 98.5x25x90.8x25.2; Louis Wirth to Louis W. Dinkelspiel and another.....
148TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 100x99.11; Joseph G. Hamblen and wife to Isaac L. Smith.....
166TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x56; Pendleton Whitehead, referee, to Thomas J. Cummins.....

Recorded Leases.

DE KAY, Thomas W., to Francesco Spina, 54 Sullivan, 5 years..... $900
HOLLAND, Frank W., and another to The Recca Manufacturing Company; 134th St, s s, 425 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 75x irregular, 5 years.....
JACOBS, Frederick, to Leopold Oppenheimer; 2,087 2d Av, 5 years.....
KORN, David, to Henry Passman and another; 192 to 198 Henry St, 4 11-12 years.....
NAYLOR, JOSEPH, to Lorenzo A. Cuneo; Clinton Place, 48, 8 years.....

Recorded Mortgages.

BAUM, Charles S., and wife to Charles Strauss; 130 East 79th St, 5 years..... $12,000
BAILEY, Sarah E., to Mary J. Stuart; n s of 141st St, 456.6 ft e of Alexander Av.....
BROWN, William J., to the United States Life Insurance Company, New York; n s of 117th St, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years and bulkhead; Jennet T. Lowerre, as trustee, to the Mayor, Aldermen, &c.....
CALHOUN, William, and wife to Juliet M. Burdick; 275 Water St, 3 years.....
COMBES, Mary L., to Mary A. Hylton; n w s of Briggs Av, 127.4 ft n e of Tryon Row, 1 year.....
CONROY, John J., and wife to Peter Doelger; n s of 120th St, 185 ft w of 2d Av, demand.....
DIEHL, Gertrude H., to United States Trust Company, New York; s s of 130th St, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years.....
DUNCAN, Mary E. and James H., to D. Deming Perkins, executor of Lucretia D. Quincy; n s of 30th St, 140 ft e of Lexington Av, 5 years.....
DURKIN, Mary A., to Richard W. Underhill, as general guardian of Henrietta Underhill; n s of 71st St, 125 ft w of Avenue A, 5 years.....
EVANS, Robert A., to John R. Simmons; 508 Broome St, 1 year.....
FENNELLY, Susan, Georgia A., and Theresa, to John F. Hawkins; n s of 33d St, 115 ft w of 3d Av, secures rent of cottage at Asbury Park.....
GARDNER, Morris J., and wife to Emma E. Cortius and another, trustees, &c.; w s of Market St, Lot 586, map of the estate of Hendrick Rutgers, 5 years.....
GARDNER, Morris J., and wife to Barnet Levy and others; w s of Market St, Lot 586, map of the estate of Hendrick Rutgers, installments.....
GEARY, Margaret, and husband to Mercantile Co-operative Bank; s s of 184th St, 228.6 ft w of Washington Av, installments.....
GEARY, Margaret, and husband to Louisa Troy; s s of 184th St, 228.6 ft w of Washington Av, 2 years.....
GORMLEY, John, and wife to Edmund A. Stedman; n e s of 141st St, 200 ft n w of College Av, 3 years.....
GUBNER, Adolph C., and wife to Cornelia W. Hall and another, trustees, &c.; 7 and 9 Bank St, and 283 West 11th St, 2 years.....
HART, Frieda, to Henry L. Evans; n s of 125th St, 100 ft w of Park Av, secures notes, 1 year.....
HART, Frieda, to Henry L. Evans; s s of 127th St, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year.....
HERZOG, Paul M., to Michael H. Hagerty and others, executors of John McConvill, (deceased); e s of Union Av, 100 ft s of 149th St, 3 years.....
HILL, Thomas, to Donald Campbell; w s of Kirkside Av, 677.2 ft n of Wellesley St, ½ year.....
KAY, Charles W., and wife to I. Jules Mayer; e s of Jerome Av, 200 ft n of James St, 3 years.....
MARSHALL, Sarah E., to Norman S. Washburn, committee, &c., of Maria J. Edwards; w s of Broadway, 26.6 ft n of 17th St, 1 year.....
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MASSARENE, William G., and Clarence L. Angell and wife to Francis S. Marden; s s of 104th St, 460 ft w of Columbus Av, ½ year.....
MASSARENE, William G., and Clarence L. Angell and wife to Lawrence Buckley; s s of 104th St, 460 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year.....
McGAVOCK, John, and Morris Mandelstein and wife to Joseph W. Fiske and Charles E. Dowdall; s s of Westchester Av, 228 ft e of Bergen Av, notes.....
MEEK, Joseph, and wife to United States Trust Company; s s of Barclay St, 288.3 ft w of Broadway, 5 years.....
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MOUNT, Charlotte A. and Susan, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 858 3d Av and 183 East 52d St, 5 years.....
PANISH, Betsy, to Callman Rouse; n s of Division St, 87.7 ft w of Chrystie St, 2 years.....
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ROCHE, Edward C., to Michael Darcy; 53 Bleecker St, 3 years.....
SEIDMAN, Herman, and wife to Max Rosh; 209 and 211 East 98th St, 1 year.....
STACOM, William, and Michael Fay and wife to Benigno Suarez and another; 95 Delancey St, 5 years.....
SLEZEFSKY, Katie, to Hyman D. Baker; 225 Delancey St, 2 years.....
SMITH, Isaac L., and wife to Elizabeth W. Burke; n s of 148th St, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 3 months.....
WOODWARD, Collin H., and wife to Thomas C. Campbell; 144th St, n e corner of Bradhurst Av, 1 year.....
WILLERSHAUSEN, Siegfried, to the Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 67th St, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year.....
WYRE, Henrietta, to J. Blackburn Miller; s s of Bleecker St, 20.11 ft s of Cornelia St, 5 years.....
WELSH, Anna O., to Amanda V. Holmes; e s of Broadway, 105.9 ft n of 27th St, 2 years.....
YETTER, Andrew B., to the Nineteenth Ward Bank; s s of 62d St, 335 ft w of 2d Av, ½ year.....
ZOLL, Carolina, to J. and M. Haffen; Lots 35 and 36, map of Cebrie Park, 24th Ward, 1 year.....

Assignments of Mortgages.

BARNUM, Frederick S., to Amelia and Rudolph Ladensack, administrators, &c., of Louisa Ladensack.....
BROWN, J. Romaine, to Edgar N. Sidman.....
CAMPBELL, Donald, to Elizabeth Campbell.....
CONDON, David P., to Louis B. Rolston.
DARCY, Michael, to James Douglas.....
DEWITT, Mary McK. and Isaac J., executors, &c., of Isaac J. Greenwood, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.....
GREENWOOD, Isaac J., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.....
HOWELL, George W., to Joseph B. Roe, (three assignments).....
JETTEL, Soulard & Walker Realty Company to Sophia Hencken.....
MARDEN, Francis S., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company.....
MOORE, Anson G., as Chamberlain, &c., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.....
McCOOK, Anson G., as Chamberlain, &c., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.....
PROWLER, Rosa, to Clara Stelermann.
ROLSTON, Louis B., to Albert W. J. Petrie.....
SAGE, Frances I., to George G. and William G. De Witt, trustees.....
SIMMONS, John R., to William A. Oakes, trustee.....
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST Company, as trustee, &c., to John E. and Frederick E. Mason.....
THOMPSON, Edward A., to Clarence W. Seamans.....
VAN NAMEE, Eliza, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.....
VOORHEES, Mary, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.....
WINSLOW, Edward, to Continental Trust Company of New York.....

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, e s, 22.6 ft n of 21st St, 19.11x107.8x19.4x102.3; Broadway, e s, 42.5 ft n of 21st St, 19.11x118.1x19.4x107.8; 40th St, s s, 185.9 ft w of 7th Av, 14.5x98.9; Leonard Jacob, individually and as executor, against Emily M. Lawrence and others, (action to discharge trustee, &c.,) Attorneys S. P. & J. McL. Nash.
BROOK AV, w s, corner of 161st St, 47.5x97x56.8x49.3; Stephen B. Sturges against Demus Coogan, (to foreclose mortgage,) Attorneys Sturges & Roby.
LOT 10, map of sketch of property of heirs of Elizabeth Pell, City Island, 98x108.8x97.10x108.3; Mary E. Hobart against Charles C. Berge, (to foreclose mortgage,) Attorney C. G. Banks.
MELROSE AV, n w corner of 155th St, runs n 100x w 25x n 100 to 156th St x w 25x s 200 to 155th St x e 50; William H. Sidway against Michael Reilly and others, (to set aside deed,) Attorney Homer Hildreth.
MORRIS AV, n e corner of 151st St, 80x70.3; Kate B. Murray against Anna D. Curley and another, (to foreclose mortgage,) Attorney G. W. McAdam.
PRINCE ST, 90; Andrew A. Bibby against William H. Bibby, individually and as trustee, and others, (partition,) Attorney J. P. Kernochan.
23D ST, 241 and 243 West; Jacob Hirsh against William Broadbelt and others, (to foreclose mortgage,) Attorney Max Stern.
72D ST, s s, 525 ft w of Central Park West, 25x102.2; 82D ST, s s, 135.6 ft e of Avenue A, 18.6x102.2; Helen B. Hall against Josephine Wenige and Annie Aaron, (to foreclose mortgage,) Attorney H. R. Muller.
184TH ST, 53 West; Henry F. Waterbury against Robert W. Waterbury and others, (petition.) Attorney Thomas C. Byrnes.
186TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; 186th St, n s, 191.8 ft w of Lenox Av, 33.4x99.11; Stephen W. Linnington against Matilda Williams and others, (to foreclose mortgage,) Attorneys Phillips & Avery.

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 149th St, 100x100; the C. J. Purcell Company against C. Bliss, owner and contractor..... $860
AVENUE B, 1,641; Catherine Hubner against Margaret Claudet and others.....
BOLAND, Frank W., and another to The Recca Manufacturing Company; 134th St, s s, 425 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 75x irregular, 5 years.....
JACOBS, Frederick, to Leopold Oppenheimer; 2,087 2d Av, 5 years.....
KORN, David, to Henry Passman and another; 192 to 198 Henry St, 4 11-12 years.....
NAYLOR, JOSEPH, to Lorenzo A. Cuneo; Clinton Place, 48, 8 years.....

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CALHOUN, William, and wife to Juliet M. Burdick; 275 Water St, 3 years.....
COMBES, Mary L., to Mary A. Hylton; n w s of Briggs Av, 127.4 ft n e of Tryon Row, 1 year.....
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DIEHL, Gertrude H., to United States Trust Company, New York; s s of 130th St, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years.....
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EVANS, Robert A., to John R. Simmons; 508 Broome St, 1 year.....
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NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Low Rate Tickets Sold by Two Joint Traffic Lines in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 11.—The demoralization in passenger rates from St. Paul has spread to the East, and two of the Joint Traffic Association lines to-day sold low-rate round-trip tickets in spite of the strict orders of the managers of the association not to do so.

The Chicago and Northwestern, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Wisconsin Central, the Chicago and Great Western, and the Omaha Road began selling round-trip tickets from St. Paul and Minneapolis to New York, Boston, and other Eastern points at a rate of $30.50, that being the rate being published by the Soo, via Montreal. These tickets, it is announced, will be on sale until June 21, and will have a return limit of Sept. 1. Except those sold by the Soo Line, all read through Chicago.

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 11.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis Railroad, of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton System, was held here to-day. The following is the Board of Directors elected: S. G. Waldo, A. Gallaway, George R. Balch, G. W. Lishawa, R. B. Turney, James E. Campbell, R. W. McKinney, E. Jacoby, and F. G. Richman. Mr. Waldo was re-elected President and Mr. Balch Secretary.

New Missouri Railroad Chartered.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 11.—Secretary of State Loseur has chartered the Missouri, Arkansas and Southern Railway Company, with a capital stock of $600,000. The incorporators are D. T. Jackson, W. I. Rush, Zack Schropp, and others. The headquarters of the company are at McElheny, in Newton County, Mo. The road is to be built from McElheny to the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, at Clarendon, Monroe County, Ark., a distance of forty miles.

Railroad Men and Matters.

At the request of Frank P. Welch he has been retired as receiver of the Fort Wayne, Terre Haute and Southwestern Railway of the Chicago and Southeastern system, and Frank L. Winsor succeeds him.

Herbert C. Felton, General Freight Agent of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad, has been appointed General Freight Agent of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway. William Campbell succeeds Mr. Felton.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Leave for one month is granted Lieut. Col. William N. Bisbee, First Infantry.

Major Charles McClure, Paymaster, on being relieved at St. Louis, will take station at Chicago.

Major John A. Darling, Third Artillery, having attained the age of sixty-two years, is retired at his own request.

Second Lieut. Bert H. Merchant is assigned to the Eighth Infantry, Company K, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming.

Major John L. Bullis, Paymaster, has been relieved from duty in the office of the Paymaster General, and ordered to San Antonio, Texas, relieving Major John P. Barker, Paymaster, who is ordered to St. Louis for duty in the Department of the Missouri.

The following assignments of officers to regiments are announced: Col. Evan Miles to the First Infantry, Lieut. Col. William H. Bisbee to the First Infantry, Major Benjamin H. Rogers to the Eighth Infantry, Capt. James M. Goe to the Thirteenth Infantry, Lieut. Gen'y G. First Lieut. Ernest B. Gose to the Thirteenth Infantry, Company D.

Major George W. Baird, Paymaster, is ordered from the Department of the Missouri to Washington for duty in the office of the Paymaster General. Capt. George B. Davis, Commissary of Subsistence, will proceed to El Paso, Texas, for the duty of purchasing and distributing subsistence stores for the relief of destitute persons in the district overflowed by the Rio Grande in the vicinity of El Paso.

Leave is granted for three months to First Lieut. Warren H. Cowles, Sixteenth Infantry; for four months to First Lieut. Benjamin C. Morse, Twenty-third Infantry; for one month to First Lieut. Willis Uline, Eleventh Infantry, with permission to go beyond sea to the following officers: First Lieut. James T. Kerr, Seventeenth Infantry, four months; Second Lieut. Herbert O. Williams, Eleventh Infantry, three months.

Navy.

Paymaster Rand's orders to the Richmond are revoked.

Capt. T. Cill is ordered to the Navy Yard, Mare Island.

Ensign E. Moale's orders to the Massachusetts are revoked.

Ensign C. L. Hussey is detached from the Thetis and ordered to the Oregon.

Ensign F. Boughter is detached from the Thetis and ordered home with two months' leave.

Lieut. J. W. Oman is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Massachusetts.

Capt. C. V. Gridley is detached from the command of the Richmond July 1 and ordered to command the Olympia, to which he will proceed by steamer of July 7. Capt. Read is detached from the Olympia and ordered home with two months' leave.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

FRENCH $5 per Term
Special Summer Class at above rates.
Teachers also sent to Summer resorts.
The Berlitz School of Languages,
Madison Square, New York.

The Graham School.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Established 1816.
Fall term begins Sept. 30.
176 West 72d Street, Sherman Square.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
20 West 44th St.
Attention is invited to the unusual advantages for boarding pupils offered by the Oval Cottages. Particulars will be sent upon application to J. CLARK READ, Registrar.

AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR DESIRES TWO or three students for the Summer. Coaching for college examinations a specialty. Highest references. Address W., 67 Livingston St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LANGUAGES.
CORTINA METHOD. Send for circular.
CORTINA'S ACADEMY, 44 W. 34th St.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL.
A Select School for Girls. Comforts of home. Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

HOUGHTON SEMINARY, CLINTON, N. Y., for young women, provides best instruction in languages, music, elocution; cares for morals, manners, health. Colleges admit on certificate. 87th year. A. G. BENEDICT, A. M., Prin.

THE OSSINING SEMINARY FOR GIRLS, Sing Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C. Fuller, Principal. 50th year begins September 22d.

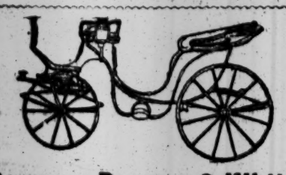
RYE SEMINARY, RYE, NEW YORK.
For particulars address Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

33D ST, 30 EAST.—Handsome middle and back parlor; well kept private house; moderate terms; permanent only.

117 EAST 26TH ST.—A pleasant, nicely-furnished room in physician's house.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.



Downey, Duncan & White,
(SUCCESSORS TO J. B. BREWSTER & CO.,)
Builders of Fine Carriages and
celebrated J. B. Brewster Top Wagons,
487 and 489 5th Av. and 148 West 51st St.

MESSRS. DOWNEY, DUNCAN & WHITE have been associated with me in the carriage business from 18 to 30 years, and I have recently formed a NEW CONNECTION with them. They alone have the right to use my name, and their firm is the only successor to J. B. Brewster & Co.
JAMES B. BREWSTER.

EXCURSIONS.

ERIE RAILROAD.
—EVERY SUNDAY.—
SHOHOLA GLEN
In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the sea.
$1.00 ROUND TRIP. $1.00
First express train leaves West 23d St. 8:55 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:00, Jersey City 9:15 A. M. Second express train leaves West 23d St. 9:25 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:30 A. M.; Jersey City 9:45 A. M. Returning, leave Shohola 5:15 P. M. and 6 P. M.
GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS
75c. ROUND TRIP. 75c.
Special express train leaves West 23d St. 9:40 A. M.; Chambers St. 9:45 A. M.; Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Choice of two express trains returning. Leave Glens 5:20 P. M. or 7:28 P. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

Saturday Afternoon Excursion
TO WEST POINT.
STEAMER MARY POWELL,
leaves West 22d St. at 2 P. M., ARRIVING at West Point at 4:30 P. M. RETURNING on any of the WEST SHORE RAILROAD TRAINS. This will give passengers ample time to see DRESS PARADE, Government Buildings, &c.
FARE for the round trip, $1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASTHMA HAY FEVER AND CATARRH
Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, etc.
CURED BY
Espic's Cigarettes, or Powder.
Paris, J. ESPIC; New York, E. FOUGERA & CO.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; has cooked for the best English families on the other side; best of reference from last employer; none but private families need apply; city or country. Byrne, 449 West 52d St.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman as good cook; assist with washing; city or country. 144 East 43d St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By young girl; willing and obliging; best city reference. 254 West 69th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—French lady's maid; hairdresser; good seamstress and packer; understands her duties thoroughly; best city reference. J. B., 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a respectable girl as maid to an invalid lady; neat sewer, hairdresser; reference. L. V., Box 772, Orange, N. J.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—As seamstress and maid to elderly lady; willing to be useful; city or country; best reference. M., Box 800, 1,242 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly experienced butler; first-class references. Butler, Box 21, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly experienced butler; first-class references. Butler, Box 21, 1,242 Broadway.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or BUTLER.—Good reference; age, 29; highly recommended. J. P., Box 310 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Valets.

VALET.—A city gentleman will personally recommend first-class English valet, who has been with him last two years; would take care of invalid not mentally afflicted. B., Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

VALET or SECOND MAN.—Young man, 24, as valet or second man; best of references. M. S., Box 348 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

VALET.—By a young educated Swede; speaks English, German, and the Scandinavian languages; A1 references. A. B., 1,269 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

COOK.—By Japanese in private family; city or country; good reference. Japanese Mission, Prospect St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—By experienced bicycle salesman; age, 28; can travel. L. K., 62 Cortlandt St.

YOUNG MAN, QUICK, INTELLIGENT, SEEKS position at anything. L. K., 62 Cortlandt St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Bright, capable, energetic, and intelligent canvasser to solicit advertisements for a well-known daily newspaper. E. C. M., Box 102 Times.

WANTED—Honest person to travel; will pay $780 and expenses; inclose reference and self-addressed envelope. The Dominion Co., Chicago.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.
PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.
SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
B. SHARP, Prop.
LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE SULPHUR BATHING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE U. S.
PAMPHLETS ON APPLICATION.

SUMMER RESORTS
For circulars, &c., apply to hotel or to Hicks' Advertising Agency, 132 Nassau St., N. Y.
Catskill Mountains, N Y, Catskill Mt. House.
Long Branch, N. J., Ocean House, J. Spitler.
Richfield Springs, N. Y., Spring House.
Water Mills, L I, n'r Southampton, Mecox Inn.

"SUMMER HOMES AND TOURS."—A beautifully illustrated book: list of over 5,000 Summer Hotels and Boarding Houses along the Hudson, in the Catskill Mountains and Northern New York. Send eight cents in stamps to H. D. JAGOE, Gen. East. Pass. Agent, West Shore Railroad, 363 B'way, N. Y.; or free upon application.

HUNDRED ISLAND HOUSE.
Lake George. Open June to October. Thoroughly refitted and refurnished. Send for descriptive circular. HENRY E. NICHOLS, Manager.

GLEN LAKE HOUSE.
Quiet, healthful Summer resort; bass fishing, boating; all amusements; dry mountain air; moderate altitude; resident physician; terms, $6 to $12. E. BIRDSALL, Mgr., GLEN LAKE, N. Y.

Mononotto Inn Fisher's Island, N. Y. Opens June 15.
Seven miles seaward. Very accessible. For Booklets, &c., G. L. HOPPER, Bethlehem, Penn.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Going to the Mountains?
Are you looking for a spot to spend the Summer which combines health, comfort, and pleasure
AT MODERATE COST?
If so, send 6 cents for postage or call and get free at office below this illustrated book "Summer Homes." It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, &c., in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway, 2,000 feet above the sea, a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness. In New York: No. 2 Battery Place, 113, 185, 171, 271, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 13 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 134 East 125th St., 275 West 125th St.; ticket offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts. In Brooklyn: No. 4 Court St., 500 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 267 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint, and "Eagle" Office.
"ILLUSTRATED HOMES," containing halftone reproductions from photographs of 535 of the above "HOMES," can be obtained of ticket agents for 25c.
General Passenger Agt., 56 Beaver St., New York.

THE HALCYON
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
Now open. Easily accessible. Unique in design; liberal in management; perfect cuisine. Also detached cottages for the season. The beautiful drives, ideal bicycle roads, golf links, athletic field, polo ground, and charming scenery make this hotel a perfect Summer resort; 1,000 feet elevation. Reached from Grand Central Depot in 2 hours. Moderate rates. Send for illustrated descriptive booklet. H. R. ROBERTSON, JR., Proprietor.

COLUMBIA SPRINGS HOTEL.
Established 1854. Now open. Valuable mineral springs, with new bathrooms in the main building and other improvements. Beautiful groves, walks, and drives. Good livery, boating, and fishing. Excellent table. Moderate rates. No bar. CARTLAND & SON, Stottville, N. Y., (near Hudson.)

Long Island.

Summer Homes on Long Island.
SWEPT BY OCEAN BREEZES.
"Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 950, 1,313 Broadway, ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 335 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send 2 cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

AN IDEAL SUMMER RESORT.
SEA SHORE AND COUNTRY COMBINED.
Prospect House and Cottages,
BAY SHORE, LONG ISLAND.
Most fashionable resort on Long Island. Receives 400 guests. Send for descriptive circular. Cottages open JUNE 1, HOTEL JUNE 15. One hour from New York. Reasonable rates.
M. ROGERS, PROPRIETOR.
N. Y. office, the Gerlach, Mr. Willis N. Blinn, 2 to 5 P. M.

Manhattan Beach Hotel
Will open June 17.
Oriental Hotel
Will open June 24.
T. F. SILLECK, MANAGER,
192 Broadway, N. Y.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA,
LONG ISLAND.
DALE COTTAGES
Now open. Carlton and Summerfield Aves.
Five minutes from station, opposite Hotel.

"THE EDGEMERE."
Edgemere, L. I., near Arverne; new Summer resort, 16 miles from city; new hotel, magnificently furnished; all modern improvements; two hundred rooms; fifty private baths; surf and still-water bathing, boating, and fishing; opens in June; three furnished cottages. Applications for rooms can be made at Gilsey House, N. Y. C. W. Shepherd, Manager. J. H. BRESLIN.

ARVERNE HOTEL,
ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA, L. I.,
Will open June 26th, under new management. Thoroughly renovated and redecorated. Perfect sanitary arrangements.
JOHN O'CONNOR, Lessee.
N. Y. Office, Hotel Imperial.

THE AVONDALE, WEST ARVERNE, ROCKAWAY, is open; large, airy rooms; first-class board; restaurant a la carte; good bathing; hot salt water bath if desired; picnic and excursion accommodations. R. LIPOLD, Prop.

MANSION HOUSE, Roslyn, L. I.—Beautiful scenery, fine roads, excellent table, 20 miles from city.

Richfield Springs.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
TWENTY-THIRD SEASON.
SPRING HOUSE
AND BATHS.
OPEN JUNE 19 TO OCTOBER.
NEW YORK OFFICE,
WINDSOR HOTEL. T. R. PROCTOR.
W. G. DOOLITTLE, Manager.

HOTEL EARLINGTON
OPENS JUNE 19TH.
ST. JAMES HOTEL (Moderate Rates.)
OPENS JUNE 12TH.
Richfield Springs, N. Y.
This great health and pleasure resort will offer this season many new attractions. For illustrated pamphlet, rates, &c., call or address
E. M. EARLE & SON,
Park Ave. Hotel, 32d St. & Park Ave.,
Borough of Manhattan.

Adirondacks.

THE ALGONQUIN
AND COTTAGES,
on Lower Saranac Lake, Adirondacks
Open June first. Special rates for June. Illustrated pamphlet on application. FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square, or John Harding, Algonquin, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS.
SAGAMORE HOTEL,
Long Lake, Hamilton Co., N. Y., will open season of 1897 July 1, under the old management, assisted by T. D. Sullivan. BUTLER & SULLIVAN, managers, Long Lake, N. Y.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga.
The Grand Union
Opens June 15.
Special Terms per Week or Season.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors,
Saratoga Springs, New York.

White Sulphur Springs Hotel
and Steamboat Line, Saratoga Lake, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Famous for its fish and game dinners. Book free. T. C. LUTHER, Prop.

Catskill Mountains.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE
CATSKILL, N. Y. OPEN JUNE 26TH.
June and July, $14.00 to $17.50 per week.
$3.00 per day.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE KITTATINNY,
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
Open May 1st until Nov. The favorite Spring, Summer, and Autumn resort. Largest, best appointed, and most attractively located hotel in Delaware Valley. Golf links. Send for Booklet.
W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

CRISSMAN HOUSE,
Milford, Pike Co., Pa.
Enlarged and refurnished. Seven miles from Port Jervis. On bank of the Delaware River. Excellent cycling. Address FRANK CRISSMAN, Prop.

THE WISCASSET.
Open from May 15th to October 15th. Steam heat. Rooms en suite, with bath. Golf links. L. D. IVISON, Manager, Mt. Pocono, Pa.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA
(Normandie, near Seabright, New Jersey.)
The best appointed Hotel near New York. Safest bathing beach on the coast. Hotel now open at special rates. Fine fishing in the river on account of inlet.
W. S. HEWES, Mgr. F. P. EARLE, Propr.

ALLENHURST INN,
ALLENHURST, (Deal Beach,) N. J.
Elevator and all modern improvements. Surf bathing. Still water boating. New ALLENHURST railway station. Open May 20 to October. Best of references given and required.
JOHN D. BAILEY, Manager.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
SOMERSET INN,
AND EIGHT COTTAGES.
Open May 1 to Nov. 1. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. A beautiful Summer resort. More attractive this season than ever. Altitude, 800 feet.
GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.

ON THE OCEAN FRONT.
SEVEN MILES BELOW LONG BRANCH.
MONMOUTH HOUSE,
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
Open from June 26 to October.
BENJAMIN H. YARD, Proprietor.
Write for descriptive pamphlet containing terms and information.

HOTEL COLUMBIA,
BELMAR, N. J.
Now open. The leading and largest hotel. Directly on the beach. Handsome addition of 50 new rooms; baths; electric lights; latest sanitary plumbing; has own orchestra; accommodations for bicycles free. M. LINDSAY.

THE OCTAGON,
SEA BRIGHT, N. J.
OPENS JUNE 26TH.
The leading, largest, and best appointed hotel at Sea Bright. Directly on the beach.
THE OCTAGON COTTAGE,
Open from May to October.
Address GEO. B. SANDT.

THE SEA BRIGHT INN,
Sea Bright, N. J., now open. New addition; rooms with private baths; newly furnished, renovated; sanitary plumbing; cuisine unexcelled. O. D. POTTER & SONS, McGOVERN, Propps., late of Normandie, N.Y., & Normandie-by-the-Sea.

THE SEA BRIGHT INN,
SEA BRIGHT, N. J. Season June 1st to October 15. Twenty new rooms. Newly furnished; thoroughly renovated baths; sanitary plumbing. Cuisine unexcelled. O. D. POTTER & JAS. A. McGOVERN, Propps., Late of Normandie, N. Y., and Normandie-by-the-Sea.

THE ATLANTIC,
HOTEL AND COTTAGES, BELMAR, N. J. Open June 1st. Full ocean frontage. Cuisine unexcelled; concerts; artesian water; all modern improvements. Address T. KECK.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL,
Highlands of Navesink, N. J.; delightfully situated on the Shrewsbury, overlooking the ocean; surf and still water bathing; large house; terms moderate; new management.

SEA VIEW HOUSE,
Atlantic Highlands, N. J., now open; special inducements for June; situated on water front; one minute from station; overlooking bay and ocean. A. POPE.

Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
THE LAFAYETTE,
High grade in every respect. Capacity 300. Orchestra daily. Terms, $3 per day upwards. Send for illustrated booklet with diagrams and full information. WRIGHT & FROST.

HOTEL ALBION,
Second and Ocean Aves. Asbury Park, N. J.
50 yards from surf; 17th season; table the best; accommodates 200; $2 to $2.50 per day; $8 to $12 per week. Opens in June. C. H. PEMBERTON.

BUCKINGHAM HOTEL,
Asbury Park, N. J. 4th Ave., near ocean; steam heat, electric bells, bathrooms, &c.; unsurpassed location; terms moderate. GEO. B. WEAVER.

THE MONTAUK,
ASBURY PARK, N. J. Block from ocean. Remodeled and newly furnished. New management. Special rates for June. DAVIS & PROVOST.

THE ALBEMARLE,
ASBURY PARK, N. J. Delightful location, one block from beach. Full ocean view. Special rates for June. Send for illustrated booklet.
P. L. HARNETT.

THE MADISON,
ASBURY PARK, N. J. Beautifully situated on Sunset Av.; unobstructed ocean view; electricity, baths, modern improvements. Special rates for June. J. K. DODMAN.

THE ASHLAND,
ASBURY PARK, N. J. Near Beach. Open from May to November. MRS. A. GEORGE.

NEW ENGLAND.

OPENS JULY 3.
WHITE MTS.
THE NEW MT. PLEASANT HOUSE.
Mr. L. H. Bingham will be at 3 Park Pl. from 9 A. M. to 12, and at the 5th Ave. Hotel from 2 to 4 P. M. daily, or will call at residence if desired.

Sunset House, near Del. Water Gap. Elevation 1,700 feet. Grand scenery, shady lawns, large porches, airy rooms; farm attached; livery; mountain drives; daily mail. Write for terms and circulars. Mrs. M. A. KENNEDY, Marshalls Creek, Pa.

THE NANEPASHEMET,
MARBLEHEAD, MASS.
Finest location on the North Shore. Uniformly cool. For plans and prices apply to Dr. AMMI BROWN.

KINZLER'S HOTEL,
Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.
Strictly first-class. A. F. KINZLER, Prop.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.**

HOTELS.

HOTEL MAJESTIC
Central Park West, 72d and 71st St., N. Y.
FACING CENTRAL PARK.
THE ELITE HOTEL OF AMERICA.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier, 8:50 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24, N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, 5 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. Excursion to Cranston's every week day, returning by down boats, arriving at 138d St., N. R., 11:30 P. M. Fare, $1.00. Mary Powell tickets from any landing accepted when stamped Good on Ramsdell Line.

Albany Evening Line
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell:
Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. for CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 P. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats will leave foot of Christopher Street every week day at 5 P. M., connecting with R. & W. R. R. at Hudson. Special train from Catskill to Cairo Sunday morning, May 30, at 6:30.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD
For Information, Circulars, etc., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address (Send Stamp) the
Hotel Tariff Bureau,
63 Fifth Avenue . . . New York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.
(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Adirondacks.....Hotel Ampersand, now open
Adirondacks...Childwold Hotel, opens June 12
Asbury Park, N.J..Coleman House, opens Je. 26
do ....Hotel Columbia, now open
do .....West End Hotel, opens June 24
Babylon, L. I.....Argyle Hotel, opens June 15
Baltimore, Md...Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bradford, Eng. Midland Htl., ap., $3.50; ep, $1 up
Bristol, R. I .....D'Wolf Inn, now open
Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Centre Harbor, N.H. Senter House, opens Je. 14
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Denver, Col., New St. James Hotel, a.p., $2.50 up
do ..The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
Edgemere, L. I..The Edgemere, opens June 15
Exeter, Eng.....Royal Clarence Hotel, a. p., $3
Fire Island.....Surf Hotel and Cottages
Fisher's Island..The Munnatawket, a. p., $3.50
Gt. Barrington, Mass..Berkshire Inn, a. p., $3
Glasgow, (Bath St.) Philps Cockburn Htl. ap $2.50up
Hartford, Conn.....Allyn House, a. p., $3 up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep, $1 up. ap. $3 up
Leeds, Eng. The Queens Htl., a.p., $3.50; e.p., $1 up
Liverpool, Eng. Adelphi Htl., ap, $3.50; ep, $1 up
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do .....The Langham Hotel, e. p., $2 up
do (St. Pancras) Midland Grand, ap, $3.50; ep, $1 up
do (18 Henrietta St., Strand) The Cockburn, ap $2.50up
do Barkston Gardens Hotel, S.K., ap, $2.50 up
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel | De Vere Gardens
do ....Broadwalk do | Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do | Specially recom'd.
Magnolia, Mass. The Magnolia, opens June 19
do .....The Hesperus, opens June 12
Matlock, Eng. Tyacks' New Bath & Royal Hydro Hls
Middletown Spr'gs, Vt. The Montvert, op's Je. 24
Mineral Springs & Scientific Water Cure.
Millbrook, N. Y.....The Halcyon, a. p., $4 up
Narragansett Pier, The Rockingham, ap., $5up
do .....The Massasoit, now open
NewBright'n, S.I. (Lyman Rhoades) The Pavilion
New Orleans, La..Hotel Grunewald, e.p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
Newport, R. I.....Ocean House, opens June 26
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do (Chas. S. Davis). Hotel St. Andrew, e. p., $1.50
do (N.B.Barry). New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ....Hotel Westminster, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3.50
do (Wm. G. Leland)...Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do (W. Johnson Quinn). Hotel Empire, e. p. $1, a. p. $3
do (E. 11th St.) Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do (P. W. Orvis). Grosvenor, 10th & 5th Av., a. p.
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e. p. $1.50
do (Wm. Noble)...Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
Ocean City, N. J..Hotel Brighton, a. p., $2.50 up
Old Orchard, Me. Old Orchard, Me., opens June 24
Ostend, Belg., (fac'g sea; 300 beds,) The Splendid
Pawling, N. Y. Mizzen Top Hotel, opens June 19
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep., $2
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
do (Arch & 12th Sts.)—Hotel Hanover, a.p., $2 up
Plymouth, Eng.....Grand Hotel, a. p., $3
Portsmouth, N. H., The Rockingham, a. p., $4
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a.p., $3.50
Richmond, Va. Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p. $1.50 up
Rochester, N. Y. Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Saybrook Pt., Conn. Fenwick Hall, opens Je. 15
Schenectady, N. Y. The Edison, a.p., $2.50 up
Sea Bright, N. J. Sea Bright Inn, a.p., $3.50 up
Sheldrake, N. J. Cayuga Lake House, a.p., $2 up
Sorrento, Me.....Hotel Sorrento, opens June 15
Springfield, Mass. The Massasoit, ep, $1 up. ap, $3 up
Spring Lake B'ch, N.J. Monmouth H'se, op's Je. 26
St. Andrews, N. B. The Algonquin, opens Ja. 25
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a.p., $3.50
Richmond, Va. Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p. $1.50 up
Rochester, N. Y. Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Saybrook Pt., Conn. Fenwick Hall, opens Je. 15
Schenectady, N. Y. The Edison, a.p., $2.50 up
Sea Bright, N. J. Sea Bright Inn, a.p., $3.50 up
Sheldrake, N. J. Cayuga Lake House, a.p., $2 up
Sorrento, Me.....Hotel Sorrento, opens June 15
Springfield, Mass. The Massasoit, ep, $1 up. ap, $3 up
Spring Lake B'ch, N.J. Monmouth H'se, op's Je. 26
St. Andrews, N. B. The Algonquin, opens Ja. 25
St. Louis, Mo., (Firep'f) Southern Htl, ap. $3 to $5
do Lindell Hotel, e. p. $1 up, a. p. $2.50 up
Swampscott, Mass. Ocean House, opens June 26
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $4
Troy, N. Y. The Troy House.....a. p., $3 up
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
Watch Hill, R. I. Atlantic House, opens June 15
do .....Plimpton Hotel, now open
do .....Larkin House, opens July 1
White Mts., Maplewood Htl., Bethlehem, N. H.

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"City of Rome"	July 3	30 days	220
"Lucania"	July 3	57 days	480
"Veendam"	July 3	57 days	415
"Servia"	July 6	48 days	350
"Germanic"	July 7	34 days	250
"Westernland"	July 7	57 days	400

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Etruria, June 12, 1 PM | Etruria, July 10, 1 PM
*Campania, June 17, 9 AM | Campania, July 17, 8 AM
Umbria, June 26, 1 PM | Aurania, July 24, noon
Lucania, July 3, 8 AM
EXTRA SAILING.
Aurania, June 22, noon | Servia, July 6, 10 A. M.
*SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Campania will sail hence Thursday, June 17th, at 9 A. M., instead of Saturday, June 19th, which will enable passengers to arrive at Liverpool in time to attend the Queen's Jubilee Review at Spithead, June 28th.
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Furnessia, June 19, noon | Anchoria, July 10, noon
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Cabin, City of Rome, $70; Other strs., $50.
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Teutonic, June 14, Noon | Teutonic, July 14, Noon
Britannic, June 23, Noon | Adriatic, July 21, Noon
Majestic, June 30, Noon | Britannic, July 28, Noon
Germanic, July 7, Noon | Majestic, Aug. 4, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
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HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam,
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S. S. VEENDAM...Saturday, June 12, 10 A. M.
S. S. SPAARNDAM...Saturday, June 19, 10

DELEGATES VISIT JERSEY

South American Merchants Welcomed in Their Own Tongue by Mayor Seymour of Newark.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF TRADE

J. Cordeiro de Graca's Response Contained Some Significant Hints About Free Commerce in Raw Materials—He Favored Steamship Subsidies.

The delegates from Mexico and Central and South America spent yesterday in examining various industries in Newark, Harrison, and Elizabethport, N. J.

The delegates left the Waldorf at 10 A. M., in two parties. Charles T. Hughes was Chairman for the day. One party went to the Twenty-third Street Ferry and thence to Harrison, to visit the lamp factory of the General Electric Company. The other party went via the Liberty Street Ferry to Elizabethport, to see the Singer Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company's works.

All the tours of the day were necessarily short. After a hurried examination of the works at Harrison and Elizabethport, the two parties met again at Newark at the Essex Lyceum. Here they were received by Mayor James M. Seymour and entertained by the city of Newark. About 150 merchants, manufacturers, and professional men formed a General Committee of Reception. Over the stage of the Lyceum was formed in electric lights the Spanish phrase, "Bien Venido"—welcome. An abundant and elegant luncheon was served.

Mayor Seymour was introduced by James S. Higbie, President of the Board of Trade, and delivered an address of welcome in Spanish. He speaks the language well, and the delegates were greatly pleased by the use of the language native to most of them, and by the sentiments expressed. Many of them declared that it pleased them better than any speech of welcome they had heard during their present visit. The speech in Spanish was as follows:

A Welcome in Spanish.

"Senores: Es para mi suamente grato el extender a los Senores que representan las naciones del Centro y Sur de este Continente el homenaje de las mas cordial bienvenida en nombre del pueblo de Newark, y especialmente en el de sus manufactureros.

"Vosotros nos honrais con vuestra visita en nombre de ese lazo que mejor que ningun otro une estrechamente a las nacipnes progresivas que siguen el curso de los adelantos modernos.—El Comercio.

"Vuestra visita, espero, que sera de reciproco beneficio, nosotros necesitamos de vuestros productos, é indudablente vosotros encontrareis aqui algunos que os sera grato tomar en cambio. Nosotros tenemos bastantes nociones de politica economica para entender, que el comercio significa riquereza no riqueza para una de las partes contratantes, sino par ambas.

"Creemos con Patrick Henry que, en lo que respeca a nuestras relaciones con nuestros vecinos Americanos, las trabas que sujetan al comercio deben ser rotas, que el comercio debe ser libre como el aire, trayendo y llevando y esparciendo por todas partes sus brisas beneficiosas.

"No hay parte en el mundo a la cual mas naturalmente nos volvamos en busca de cambio de nuestros productos que a las crecientes naciones que extienden en este continente al sur de las fronteras mejicanas, ellas comparten con nosotros de la idea Occidental del progreso y se unen a nosotros en rivalizan con las instituciones europeas, y ellas han venido a la vida politica independiente despues de haber mostrado su bravura y pasado, como nosotros, por infinitas pruebas y calamidades. Nuestras puertas estan abiertas y no distantes de las vuestras.

"No hay, como ya he dicho, lazo que una a las naciones como el lazo del comercio. La ley de las naciones, excepto la aplicada a la guerra, es la ley del comercio. [Bravo.]

"El comercio es el llamado en definitiva a traer a los pueblos a una verdarera fraternidad.

"En el nombre, pues, de esta tan integrante parte de nuestros intereses nacionales os doy la bienvenida a este centro industrial, os invito a visitar nuestras fabricas y parajes publicos, y sinceramente deseo que vuestra estancia aqui, os sea de provechoso beneficio y de placer." [Applause.]

Trade Means Wealth.

The translation follows:

"On behalf of the people of the City of Newark, particularly our manufacturers, it is my very pleasant duty to extend a cordial welcome to you gentlemen who represent the Central and Southern nations of this continent.

"You visit us in the name of that tie which, after all, is the main ligament between enlightened and enterprising nations—commerce. Since you have been in the United States you have visited larger centres of population and have doubtless met many people than you will here, but nowhere will you find yourself closer to the heart of trade in this Nation than you are to-day.

"Your visit will, I trust, be of reciprocal benefit. We need much here that you produce, and doubtless you will find much that you desire in exchange. We know enough of political economy to understand that trade means exchange, not to one party to the transaction, but to both.

"We believe, with Patrick Henry, so far as our relations with our American neighbors are concerned, that the shackles should be stricken from commerce; that it ought to be as free as the wind, and every returning breeze will bring its blessings in return.

"There is no part of the world to which we more naturally turn for an interchange of commodities than the growing nations on this continent south of our Mexican border. They share with us in the Western idea of progress; they join in a rivalry of European institutions and they come into independent political existence after an exhibition of pluck and a survival of hardships similar to ours. Your doors are open and not far away.

"There is, as I have said, no tie between nations like the tie of trade. The law of nations, except as applied to war, is the law of commerce. It is trade that will in the end bring all kindreds and tongues into universal brotherhood. In the name, then, of that, the greatest of our National interests, I welcome you to this centre of industry, invite you into all our factories and public places, and hope that your visit will be to you productive of much pleasure and profit."

Theodore Palmer made a short address.

They Want American Products.

On the part of the delegates, J. Cordeiro de Graca responded in English. He said:

"Up to the present time I have devoted myself entirely to the question of navigation between the United States and Brazil and the other republics of South America, and also to the question of the establishment of an international banking system between these countries.

"A maker must have a taker, was well said by President McKinley, and everybody in this country applauded the words. The Museum appealed to delegates to assemble here. Christopher Columbus's America, Washington's America, frequently heard the delegates say we want American products, but it is absolutely necessary that we get them at the same terms at which they are offered to us by Europe. This was very well said by my very distinguished colleague from the Argentine Republic, Mr. Lix Klett.

"But, my friends, you all know there is no sentiment in business. If there are no advantages offered to us here, how can we arrive at a practical result? We came for that, and for that only; we left our interests behind and made considerable sacrifices to give you the preference, but at conditions similar to those which we find in other countries, and you can also be sure that you will be received by us as our most welcome friends and guests.

A Significant Question.

"However, permit me to ask candidly, while we are discussing our reciprocal interests, and have the right to say what we want and what we do not want, if you want to tax india rubber, coffee, and other raw materials, how can your manufacturers who buy these materials compete with European manufacturers who buy the same materials without any tax? To make the finished product, you need the raw material. There are certainly no better places to find it than just those countries which have heretofore furnished you with it.

"Speaking of navigation, let me show you how much behind almost all other countries you are, especially England, France, and Germany. An American told me that his Government would not give a subsidy to any navigation company to run between North and South America, in which case you would continue to pay freight to England on all that you import. It seems to me that it would be far better to keep that money than to send it elsewhere.

"If you can induce your country to subsidize an American company, we, on our part, would do the same, and it would be equal to your putting money in your right pocket and taking it out of the left, as there is no question but that your money would return to you with interest.

"If you wish to continue your banking transactions by paying commissions to our English friends, so much the better for them. You pay a commission for what you buy from us; you pay your freight and collect charges for the English. They take all the profit, which is a very good thing for them."

Guillermo Gesswein of Chile and Carlos Lix-Klett of Argentina also responded for the delegates.

After the reception the visitors were entertained by an exhibition of the Fire Department, and were then divided into a number of small parties and taken to some of the principal manufacturing plants of the city.

About 6:30 o'clock the delegates returned to Jersey City on trolley cars, and were again driven from the Twenty-third Street Ferry to the Waldorf Hotel.

CATHOLIC CLUB RECEPTION.

Wives of the Delegates Attended and Were Welcomed.

It was a brilliant reception that was tendered last night to the commercial delegates and their wives by the members of the Catholic Club at the clubhouse, 120 Central Park South.

It had been originally intended to make this a reception to the delegates only, but the wives of the latter sent up such an energetic protest Thursday against being persistently slighted and excluded from social functions and left in solitude at the hotels. They prevailed upon their husbands to declare that the women of the party should also receive some consideration. The President of the club, Justice Joseph F. Daly, therefore sent out notices to the members to bring ladies and make the reception a social feature for both sexes. The result was the presence of a large number of women and an array of color that reminded one of a midwinter society function.

It was nearly 10 o'clock before the guests arrived. Justice Daly made the address of welcome. Capt. J. Cordeiro de Graca, formerly of the Brazilian Navy, and now a resident of Rio de Janeiro, responded, paying a handsome compliment to the women of New York.

Among those present were Archbishop Corrigan, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Farrelly, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Sheehan, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice J. Power Mr. and Mrs. Hugh J. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Ridder, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. McCormick, J. D. Crimmins, Edward McCall, Judge McCarty, William J. Moran, James P. Silo, and Dr. James P. Daily.

BRIAN G. HUGHES SET FREE.

Taylor, the Prosecutor, Admitted He Had Tried to Borrow Money of the Defendant.

Magistrate Flammer made short work of the charge of W. W. Taylor against Brian G. Hughes, at Centre Street Police Court yesterday, dismissing the case. Taylor, who was at one time an Assistant Examiner in the office of the Commissioner of Accounts, had Hughes arrested last Saturday on a charge of attempting to bribe him to "whitewash" two men in the Bureau of Markets, which he was investigating in April. At the hearing there were many employes of the Bureau of Markets and from the office of the Commissioner of Accounts.

Taylor was the sole witness for the prosecution. He said Hughes had met him April 8 and made overtures to him to fix it so Dunn and Dillon, two employes in the Bureau of Markets, would not be hurt by a pending investigation. At two subsequent meetings at Holz's restaurant on the 9th and 10th the proposition was repeated, with the result, he said, that he was offered $400 to "fix" the matter.

In the meantime, Taylor testified, he had told both Commissioner Terry and Chief Examiner Haskins of Hughes's offers. He was directed to go on with the deal with a view to entrapping Hughes. Two detectives, he said, had been employed to shadow him while with Hughes, in order to corroborate his statements.

"Where are the detectives?" asked the Magistrate.

"I hear they have gone out of town," was the answer.

The cross-examination of the witness was brief. In answer to Lawyer Goldsmith's first question, he said his office had been abolished in May.

"Why?"

"Well, because they wanted me to resign, and I couldn't."

Then he acknowledged charges had been made against him.

"What were the charges?" asked the Magistrate.

"Well," said Taylor, in a hesitating voice, "it was because I had borrowed some money from Contractor Winter in the Bureau of Incumbrances."

"You had conducted an examination in that department?" said the lawyer.

"Yes, but I didn't borrow the money until two months after that."

"That will do," broke in the Magistrate. "I will take Mr. Hughes's statement."

Brian G. Hughes made a sweeping denial of the charge preferred.

"Was there ever any talk of money between you?" he was asked.

"Yes. Taylor tried a number of times to borrow money from me."

"Is that right, Taylor?" demanded the Magistrate.

"Well—er—you see—" he began.

"Is that right?"

"Ye-e-s, but, you see—" He never finished the answer.

"Case dismissed," said the Magistrate.

STREET RAILWAY FRANCHISES.

Conference With the Sinking Fund Commissioners Postponed—H. J. Braker Makes a New Offer.

The conference of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, which was to be held yesterday with representatives of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Sixth and Eighth Avenue companies, to discuss a change of motive power on the avenue lines, and to receive explanations of why no accounts have been filed, was postponed until next Thursday. None of the street railway men were present.

Controller Fitch read a letter from H. J. Braker, who has bid $1,000,000 for each franchise, making another offer. He says that if his first offer is not proper he will withdraw that and offer as follows: "I will agree, in place of the sums of $1,000,000 offered for each franchise, to increase the guarantee of the franchise tax for $50,000, as already agreed upon, to a sum at least $40,000 per annum in excess of the franchise tax provided by law, and which tax shall in no case be less than $90,000 per annum. (the offer remaining unaltered as to the other conditions regarding best possible motive power, transfers, &c.) In this manner the city will actually receive the perpetual benefit of the cash payment on a 4 per cent. basis."

Mr. Braker concludes by saying that he will enter into a contract with the city for the sale of the franchises subject to the ratification of the Legislature at its next session. He will make a deposit of $100,000 with the Controller as a guarantee of good faith, and in case of adverse legislation, will not make a claim for damages against the city.

FELL DEAD WHILE FIGHTING.

Encounter Between Janitress and Woman Tenant Ended Fatally

Mrs. Mary Brown, thirty years old, of 231 Fifth Street, fell dead yesterday morning in the hallway of her residence while she was fighting with another woman. Her antagonist, Mrs. Alice Dunn, the housekeeper, was arrested and held to await the action of the Coroner.

Mrs. Brown as a tenant did not get along very well with the housekeeper, and spats were the rule and not the exception. Yesterday the latter told Mrs. Brown that she would have to leave the house.

This remark nettled Mrs. Brown, who rushed at Mrs. Dunn and struck her on the cheek. Mrs. Dunn caught Mrs. Brown by the hands and held her, while the Brown woman, red in the face, screamed with fury and demanded to be released. Mrs. Dunn would not let go and Mrs. Brown butted her in the mouth. Then the housekeeper let go of Mrs. Brown and the latter fell to the floor. It is alleged by a Mrs. Powers, who saw the fight, that the Dunn woman then kicked Mrs. Brown while the latter was lying on the floor. The Brown woman was motionless when Mrs. Dunn walked away. She says that she thought the woman was shamming a faint.

Mrs. Brown was picked up by her husband, who came into the hall, and carried his wife to their apartments. Dr. Theodore Burgdorf, who was sent for, said that the woman was dead. He could find no marks of violence on her, and thought that she had died of heart failure.

JURY FOR TOBACCO TRIAL

With the Box Filled the Court Adjourned the Conspiracy Case Until Monday.

JUROR MARRON DISMISSED

Peremptory Challenge Made by the Defense and Allegations Against Him Were Not Brought Out—Court Warns the Jurors Against Newspaper Accounts of the Case.

The following twelve men were accepted yesterday and sworn as the jury to try the Directors and officers of the American Tobacco Company who are accused of conspiracy:

W. W. Dixon, drug clerk, at 155 William Street; Henry M. Dewart, 124 West Ninety-fourth Street, salesman for a commission house; Hobart C. Fash, a fire and marine broker, at 34 Pine Street; Foster Milliken, an iron contractor, at 39 Cortlandt Street; Solomon Strauss, 128 East Eightieth Street, salesman for a silk house; Edward Goett, a manufacturer of wood flour and chemical supplies, who lives in Topping Street, William J. Bryon, agent, 354 West Forty-ninth Street; Charles A. Hill, a wholesale milk dealer, Terrace Place, in William's Bridge; Louis J. Binsse, 91 Second Avenue; Paul Bernhardt, a grocer, at 2,031 Third Avenue; Frederick G. Brewster, 236 East Fourteenth Street, a manufacturer of candy, and Adolph Gluck, 163 East Seventy-fourth Street, a retired dealer in dry goods.

Mr. Choate Challenged Marron.

"Do you challenge the sixth juror, Mr. Choate?" asked the clerk when proceedings were resumed in Part I., General Sessions, yesterday morning.

"We challenge the sixth juror," replied Mr. Choate.

"Mr. Marron, you are excused," said the clerk. The sixth juror at once left the box.

Joseph Marron of 320 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, formerly owner of a small iron works, was examined Wednesday and sent into the jury box over the challenge of the defense. He defined a trust as a combination of men to make money, said that he had never had any dealings with trusts, or been injured by them, and declared that he knew of no reason why he could not return an impartial verdict in this case.

Late Thursday afternoon, while the work of swearing jurors was in progress, when No. 5 had been sworn and the prosecution had announced that the sixth juror was acceptable to them, Mr. Choate asked leave to put to Mr. Marron a few questions. The District Attorney objected. Mr. Rollins then said that something had happened since adjournment of the court on the previous day, and that the defense wished to interrogate Mr. Marron about that happening. Counsel for both sides conversed with Judge Fitzgerald privately and court was adjourned without any decision in the matter.

There was a surmise that the defense had received word that Mr. Marron had talked about the case out of court. Mr. Marron denied this, with much indignation, and the failure of the defense yesterday to press for a decision upon its application of the previous day, and its recourse to a peremptory challenge were taken to mean that no case could be made out against Marron.

When he was ordered from the box Joseph Hart, a liveryman with stables at 148 West Twentieth Street, was called. He said he had read a little about the case, had a prejudice against trusts so strong that he thought the chances were that he would vote to convict an individual connected with a trust, irrespective of law and fact. He was excused by consent.

Henry Hengst, a baker of 634 Washington Street, appeared to feel that he must look out for himself, and was so bellicose in the tone of his replies that Mr. Olcott asked: "You are not angry with me, are you?" Hengst said he was not. His replies were so unsatisfactory that he was excused by consent.

Not Prejudiced Against Rich Men.

Edward Goett was accepted and sworn as the sixth juror. He said he had no ill will against rich men, and no prejudice against trusts. Mr. Choate asked:

"Do you think there should be any limit to the amount of property an individual, a copartnership, or a corporation may acquire by his or their operations?"

"No; not if acquired honestly."

Mr. Goett said that he had read about the case, but he had not been affected by the tone of the articles published.

The prosecution peremptorily challenged the seventh juror, Richard Maguire, 122 West Ninetieth Street, a salesman for a Grand Street dry goods house, and William J. Bryon was accepted to take his place. Mr. Bryon said he had never heard of any of the defendants except Duke, and his name he had seen on cigarette papers. He had no prejudice against rich men, because he is rich himself.

The eighth juror, Daniel R. Hodgins, 308 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, a clerk for the United States Express Company, was peremptorily challenged by the prosecution, and Charles E. Hill, who made satisfactory replies to the various queries, was accepted in his stead.

The ninth juror, Charles E. Knox, 108 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, an electrical engineer, was sent out of the box by the defense. He shook hands with Mr. Choate on his way out.

Louis J. Binsse, who bears a remarkable resemblance to Mr. Pickwick, and who cares for real estate left by his father and uncle, was accepted as the ninth juror. There was no objection on either side to the other three men in the box—Paul Bernhardt, F. G. Brewster, and Adolph Gluck—and they were sworn, completing the jury.

The District Attorney then said that counsel had agreed it would be better to adjourn until Monday, when witnesses would be present, and rapid progress could be made. Judge Fitzgerald accordingly adjourned the court to 10:30 o'clock Monday, after instructing the jurors not to talk about the case among themselves or to others, and not to read anything in the newspapers concerning it. He instructed them to report the matter promptly to the court in case any person should approach them in any way about the case.

SPECIAL JURY LIST NOT READY.

The Reason It Was Not Used in the Tobacco Case.

In view of the ignorance displayed by many persons summoned as trial jurors before Judge Fitzgerald in Part I., General Sessions, this week, and interrogated by counsel in the American Tobacco Company case, taken together with the acknowledged importance of the case itself, the inquiry has arisen, Why did not the counsel avail themselves of the Act of 1896 providing for a special jury in criminal cases?

H. W. Gray, Special Commissioner of Jurors, answered this inquiry yesterday afternoon. He said the necessary number of special jurors had not been secured. The law provides that no application for a special jury under the act of 1896 shall be made "until the special jury commissioner shall have made his first selection of the full number of special jurors which he has been directed to make, and which shall not be less than 3,000. And no drawing shall be had in any particular case under this act unless at the time when the order directing the trial thereof by a special jury is made there shall be at least 3,000 names of duly selected jurors in the special jury box."

The Appellate Division has ordered 3,100 names to be put in the special jury box to provide a margin. Up to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon 2,900 such names had been selected.

Mr. Gray said that he began work in October last and has examined 18,400 persons. Mr. Plimley, Commissioner of Jurors, has certified to him lists of the names of about 38,000 persons liable to jury duty. This number, he thought, was reduced to 30,000 after names sent twice and those of non-residents and of the dead had been stricken from it.

Mr. Gray is anxious to complete the list of special jurors, and calls the attention of persons liable to jury duty to the fact that those whose names go upon this list are exempt from all other jury duty, except in United States Courts. They are not likely to be summoned for duty more than once in four years.

The Cough which seems to come from the very depths of your system, can be at once relieved and eventually cured with Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

CHURCH SPLIT THREATENED

Warm Debate of the Question of Vestments in the Reformed Episcopal General Council.

SURPLICE FACTION BEATEN

Bishop Cheney and Others of the Defeated Party Lay Down Their Offices and an Important Gift to Church Work Is Withdrawn.

After a warm, and at some points a bitter, discussion yesterday in the General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church of the question of vestments, the adherents of the black gown carried the day, and passed a resolution against the introduction of white surplices in the service in any parish where they are not now used. As a result of this vote, Bishop Cheney of Chicago and the more prominent leaders of the defeated faction laid down their offices in the Church, and a split in the denomination is seriously threatened.

The first speaker of the day, Dr. Miller of Canada, urged that the question of vestments was not important enough to occupy time in the highest court of the Church. It was only a matter of a little church millinery. He referred to some "sanctified and oleagenous" person tampering with Bishop Cheney's mail.

Bishop Latorie arose and asked if Dr. Miller referred to him, as reflections of that character had been made against him. Dr. Miller said that he had not referred to the Bishop. C. G. Keith potested against bringing such a subject of bitterness into the council.

Bishop Stevens said that he thought that after the Church had separated itself from priesthood, as it had, he did not think a mere dress could signify anything of Catholicism. He favored Bishop Campbell's substitute, which practically allowed the clergymen to wear what they pleased.

"I attach no importance whatever to a mere garment," said the Bishop. "Why, I have officiated without any garment whatever."

There was great laughter at this.

"I mean," corrected the Bishop quickly, "without any insignia of office."

The Rev. W. R. Collins of Ashtabula, O., argued that the vestments mean something. He said that if the surplice could be used for convenience sake, with a tag on it, telling that it meant nothing, why could not the beretta be used on certain occasions with the same tag?

Dr. Tracey of Philadelphia spoke in favor of liberty on the part of pastors to use whatever vestments they wished. He said this would give peace to the Church. He referred to the fact that a large number of Western delegates had been unable to attend the council. He said that it was unfair for those evidently in the majority to force the question at this time.

Dr. Sabine begged the council to remember how Bishop Cummins, the founder of the Church, had felt upon the sacerdotalism of the surplice and Bishop's robes.

Dr. Fairley answered that Bishop Cummins had been presented before his death with an ecclesiastical robe, and he was buried in that robe in Baltimore. If the Bishop had felt strongly against such vestments surely his wife would not have allowed him to be buried in it.

Dr. Stevens of Newark urged that it was not fair to hold a man responsible for his shroud. After a debate that lasted into the afternoon session the vote was taken. The clergy voted—26 to 15—against the surplice, and in favor of the black gown, and lay deputies the same way—31 to 12.

Twenty minutes had hardly passed after the announcement of the victory for the black gown before the solemn warnings that had been made many times during the two days' discussion of the vestment subject seemed to bid fair to come true. Bishop Cheney of Chicago stepped to the front of the church and read a letter to the council declaring his belief that the vote just taken was "a fatal blow to all Christian liberty in the Reformed Episcopal Church," and continued, saying:

"I cannot with good conscience hold any office in the gift of a council which I am convinced has 'laid the axe at the root' of all Christian liberty in this church.

"I, therefore most sadly, but positively, resign my position as a member of the Special Church Extension Trust, as Trustee of the Theological Seminary, as member of the Committee on Doctrine and Worship, and any other place which I may hold by the authority of the General Council."

By Bishop Latane's motion, the resignation was accepted, and then C. M. Morton of Philadelphia announced to the council, on behalf of Miss Harriet S. Benson, that, on account of the action in the matter of vestments, she would withdraw until further notice the income from her contribution to the special work of extension. Several other clergymen followed Bishop Cheney's example in laying down their offices, and the old presbyters of the council showed their concern in their faces.

Presiding Bishop Fallows's eyes glistened with tears as he said to Secretary Hendricks, whose face was pale, "It seems to be the beginning of the end." Every man in the church felt the danger and the crisis to the Church.

The proceedings of the council were at a standstill for fifteen minutes, while men left their seats and gathered together to whisper to each other. Bishop Fallows broke the silence by calling for an immediate meeting of the General Committee of the Church and an adjournment of the session.

The General Committee, after adjourning for dinner, reconvened at 8 o'clock, the meeting being held behind closed doors. Bishop Cheney, when asked for an interview on the subject, said that his position was a delicate one, and he could not, in good taste, express any opinion on the action of the Council or its result.

"Do you believe that it will result in the disruption of the church?" he was asked.

"Some may think that, but I don't." He did not wish to talk further.

Treasurer Heins of Philadelphia said that the withdrawal of Miss Benson's support from the church would make a hole in the finances, but the crippling would be in the church extension work. The present churches would not feel it so much.

Another clergyman said that Miss Benson's withdrawal meant a loss of $30,000 a year to the church. He said that it had been intimated privately to the members of the Council before it made its decision that Miss Benson's money would be withdrawn if the vote should result as it had.

Fire from a Benzine Explosion.

A fire on the top floor of the seven-story building at 25 and 27 Third Avenue, which contains Branch D of the Post Office and the United States Army recruiting office, resulted yesterday in $3,000 worth of damage. The fire started in Andrew Shrank's lithographing establishment, where a bottle of benzine exploded. Ten men employed by the Standard Incadescent Gas Light Company, in an adjoining room, had a lively race down six flights of stairs to escape.

The fire did not extend below the seventh floor, but there was some water damage on the lower floors.

New Art Commission to Pass on Pan.

The god Pan, which has been rejected by the Park Board, may yet find a resting place in this city. Mayor strong yesterday sent out invitations for a meeting to-day of the new commission that is to pass on all works of art to be accepted by the city, and it will sit in judgment on the statue. The commission was created by legislative enactment last year, and is composed of the Mayor, the President of the Board of Aldermen, the President of the American Federation of Fine Arts, and the President of the American Sculpture Society.

Elocutionists to Meet.

A preliminary meeting of the Convention of the National Association of Elocutionists will be held at the residence of Mme. Alberti, 56 West Fiftieth Street, this evening. All directly or indirectly interested in public speaking, English literature, the teaching of reading, voice culture, pantomime, or any department of expression are invited.

Fred S. Schuh Hanged Himself.

Frederick S. Schuh, sixty-six years old, a shoemaker, who had his residence and shop on the Pelham Road, near the Eastern Boulevard, hanged himself yesterday from a refrigerator in the rear of his residence.

ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

LEGAL NOTES.

CONVERSION BY DELAY IN DELIVERING A BICYCLE.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham, which is concurred in by all the other Justices, has affirmed the decision of the Appellate Term upholding a judgment of the Seventh District Court in favor of Annie Mitchell in her suit against Levi C. Weir, as President of the Adams Express Company, for damages for failure to deliver a bicycle which she had given the company in June last to be sent to Sussex, New Brunswick. Miss Mitchell, when sending the bicycle, signed and delivered to the company at its request, duplicate papers to enable it to get the machine through the Canadian Custom House. The bicycle was never delivered, the company having mislaid the duplicate paper sent with it. A week afterward Miss Mitchell made inquiry of the express agent, who reported that it could not be found. A few days after a claim was made for the value of the machine. On the 27th of July an offer was made to forward it to her, it having been traced to the company's office in Boston. Miss Mitchell intended the bicycle for her personal use during her vacation, which came to an end about the time the offer was made. "We agree with the Court below," Justice Ingraham says, "in the conclusion at which it arrived—that the delivery of this bicycle to the plaintiff in New York or Brooklyn in November was not a compliance with its contract to deliver it to the plaintiff at Sussex in June. The plaintiff having the right to demand delivery of the bicycle in Sussex in June, and having made such demand, which the defendant refused to comply with, she had a right to insist that there had been a conversion of the property by the defendant, and maintain an action for such conversion."

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PREMIUMS PAID WITH STOLEN FUNDS.—Julia Ann Dayton has secured the reversal, by the Appellate Division, of an adverse judgment in her suit upon two policies of insurance for $5,000 each issued by the Mutual Life Insurance Company upon the life of her husband, Henry W. Dayton, who about three years ago committed suicide. Mr. Dayton was for about fourteen years in the employ of the H. B. Claflin Company, starting as an office boy, and after serving as assistant in the credit department, attended to the payment of taxes, water rates, assessments, and public charges on real estate held by the company, and was intrusted with the collection of interests and principals of purchase money mortgages. His salary never exceeded $1,200. After the suit was begun against the insurance company, the Claflin Company was substituted as defendant, that company claiming that Dayton for five years before his death had been systematically embezzling the company's funds, and that the premiums on the policies had been paid with the stolen money, which, it was alleged, amounted in the aggregate to $31,250. The trial was before a referee who after it had found that all the premiums on both the policies were paid from moneys stolen by the assured from the Claflin Company, except one premium of $76, which Mrs. Dayton paid. The court, in an opinion by Justice Williams, holds that there should be a new trial. "We are not at all satisfied," Justice Williams says, "with the findings of the referee upon the evidence before him. The defendant had the burden of proving that the payments of premiums upon the policies were made from stolen moneys, and we do not think the evidence was such as to authorize the finding as to the first premiums on the two policies, and as to several others, that they were made from moneys embezzled and stolen from the defendant company. Nor do we think the defendant company showed itself entitled to claim the benefit of any moneys used in the payment of premiums which had been embezzled and stolen from the old firm."

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WAGONS STORED IN STREETS A PUBLIC NUISANCE.—A judgment recovered by Maurice Sullivan, as administrator, in an action against Owen B. McManus and William Horan for damages for maintaining a nuisance by storing a wagon in the street, resulting in the death of Mary Sullivan, was yesterday unanimously affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The wagon belonged to the firm of Saltau & Baker, produce dealers, and was required for use in their business early in the morning. Their driver was furnished with a key to defendants' stable, where the wagon was kept, and he was in the habit of going to the stable at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, taking the wagon, doing the business required, and returning to the stable between 5 and 9 o'clock. When he arrived there on the morning in question he was told by the man in charge to unharness his horse and leave the wagon in the street. He did so, and about an hour later Mrs. Sullivan, while walking along the street, was struck by the shafts of this wagon, they having in the meantime been tied up with a string, and having fallen down just as she was passing. Mrs. Sullivan died from the injuries she received. Justice Ingraham, who gives the opinion of the court, holds that the defendants, being responsible for the driver's leaving this wagon in the street, were also responsible for allowing it to remain there for such a length of time after they had noticed that it was there. The jury found a verdict in favor of the owners of the wagon, and the plaintiff did not appeal. "We are not interested, therefore," Justice Ingraham says, "in the question as to whether or not the owners of the wagon were relieved by the act of their employe in leaving this wagon unattended in the street. The question that we have to determine is whether or not these appellants, against whom the jury has rendered its verdict, participated in the creation or maintenance of this nuisance, so as to render them responsible for the damage which it has caused." The Court holds that the testimony shows they were responsible, and declares it to be well settled in this State that the storing of a wagon in the highway is a public nuisance.

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EXPENSES OF A WILL CONTEST.—The decree of the Surrogate's Court on the judicial settlement of the account of the executors under the will of Winifred Austin, from which the executors appealed, has been affirmed by the Appellate Division. The executors complain that the decree did not allow the money paid out by them for the expenses of probating the will, which they claimed amounted to $28,602.67. Only $5,000 of the amount was allowed, and also that the general legatees were allowed interest at 6 per cent. so far as the moneys in the hands of the executors would pay it. The total capital of the estate was $41,432, and the court holds that $5,000, the sum allowed, was more than ample for the expenses of probate. The contest of the will was not on account of the disposition by the testatrix of her individual estate, but because under it she exercised the power of appointment given her by the will of her husband, who left an estate of about $1,200,000, which he directed should be divided among his five children and the issue of a deceased child, in the proportion his wife should direct. She gave one-half of this estate to her daughter, the remaining but five sixty-fourths each. The daughter, Mrs. Oakes, who was largely interested in sustaining the will, incurred these large expenditures in the employment of eminent counsel. Justice Parker, who gives the opinion of the Appellate tribunal, holds that the nature of the contest was not of such a character as to have justified the executors in expending more than $5,000 for probate purposes out of so small an estate.

The Dead Man Was August Haas.

The man who was found dying in Central Park Thursday night, and who died shortly after his discovery, was identified as August Haas by his sister, Mrs. Laura Buehler of 2,172 Second Avenue. She said that he was twenty-seven years old, and unmarried. She had not seen him for two months.

Is it because we buy early when the manufacturer is not busy, so get better, cheaper?

Is it that small profits satisfy us?

Is it that selling more we can afford to sell for less?

No matter why, the facts are we sell the best straw hats at $2.50 and $3, according to kind of straw; others charge $4 and $5.

Clothing, shoes and furnishings to go with the hats.

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made with **Hygeia** Distilled Water as a basis. Every ingredient pure. Superior in flavor to all other imported and domestic brands.

MR. RICHARDSON'S FUNERAL

Much Interest in the Services over the Eccentric Builder of the "Spite House."

CROWDS AT HOUSE AND CHURCH

The Coffin Which He Had Kept Ready for 32 Years Found Too Small at Last—Tribute by His Former Pastor.

Unusual public and neighborly interest was awakened by the funeral of Joseph Richardson, the venerable and eccentric millionaire, which occurred yesterday forenoon. Several hundred persons assembled near the unique home of the dead man—the noted five-foot-wide "spite house"—at Lexington Avenue and Eighty-second Street, a little before 10 o'clock, and watched with much curiosity for the appearance of the funeral party.

The funeral services were held in the old-fashioned Central Park Baptist Church, in Eighty-third Street, between Second and Third Avenues. The few blocks through which the funeral procession passed were crowded with spectators. Every doorway was filled with people, and eager faces peered from every window. The demeanor of the on-lookers, however, was noticeably quiet and respectful. At the church, where there also was a large crowd, the ingenuity of the undertaker's aids was taxed to a greater extent than at the house, in lifting the coffin up the narrow, bended stairway, by which the audience room of the church was reached.

The pall bearers were Mayo W. Hazeltine, James Talcott, John W. Ambrose, Joseph Hellen, Marcus C. Hawley, H. W. Nichols, Arthur W. Soper, Joseph Walker, H. Du Val, and J. H. Jenkins. Absence from the city prevented Russell Sage and Edward Hawley from being present. Within the heavy, broadcloth-covered casket was the coffin which Mr. Richardson had built for himself thirty-two years ago, from timber cut on his own farm, in New England. This private coffin was found to be too small to contain Mr. Richardson's body properly, consequently it was taken apart, and the sides, top, and bottom were screwed to the interior of the more modern casket, thereby carrying out the wishes of the dead man to the letter. Before the interment all was inclosed in an oaken box, bound with copper.

The chief mourners were Mrs. Richardson, widow of the deceased; Mr. and Mrs. George Richardson, Miss Della G. Richardson, Elizabeth Richardson, Emily Bennett, Mrs. Annie Smithson, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Washburn, and Miss Mary A. Naughty. The Rev. Harry M. Warren, pastor of the Central Park Baptist Church, conducted the services. Mr. Richarson's favorite hymns—"Nearer, My God, to Thee," "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," and "Rock of Ages"—were sung.

A short address was delivered by Mr. Warren, who said that he had spent a great deal of time with the dying man, and one of the last requests made by Mr. Richardson was that there should be as little ostentation as possible about his burial.

"Those who knew our dead brother best," said Mr. Warren, "learned to love him best. He was not only a successful man, but he was a kind man, utterly frank and truthful, and intensely loyal to his friends. He always had a kind word for every one with whom he came in contact. I personally knew of many instances where he helped needy persons and worthy institutions. It was his custom to send checks regularly each month to certain institutions. One church received $50 monthly for several years."

The body was taken to Greenwood Cemetery, where it was buried in the family lot. Mr. Richardson was one of the oldest lot owners in Greenwood Cemetery.

MILLIONS GO TO THE FAMILY.

Mr. Richardson Paid a Church Debt and Left $50,000 to the Pastor.

The great estate left by Joseph Richardson, amounting to many millions of dollars, goes almost entirely to his widow, his son, and his daughter. Mrs. Richardson told a friend of the family not long ago that she did not know how much her husband was worth. She said that his estate might amount to $20,000,000, and it might reach a much larger figure.

Two of the provisions of Mr. Richardson's will reflect his fondness for the little Central Park Baptist Church, which he was in the habit of attending, and for its pastor, the Rev. Harry M. Warren. He set aside $17,500 expressly to pay off the mortgage on the church building, and he left $50,000 to the Rev. Mr. Warren for "his own personal use."

The Rev. Harry M. Warren (his name is not Henry) was born near Nashua, N. H., about forty years ago, and spent his boyhood days on a farm. He studied for the ministry in the Union Theological Seminary, this city, and was graduated with the class of '71. In 1895 he came to New York and undertook the task of building up the Central Park Baptist Church, in East Eighty-third Street.

Mr. Richardson evinced a fondness for the Rev. Mr. Warren from the outset, and the octogenarian millionaire and his young pastor became close personal friends. Mr. Richardson was much impressed with the fact that Mr. Warren had made his way in the world from poverty without help from anybody. Although having a strong leaning toward the Protestant Episcopal Church Mr. Richardson went regularly to the little old-fashioned Baptist church in Eighty-third Street, because, as he said, Mr. Warren's preaching did him good.

Mr. Warren said last evening that the gift of $17,500 to the church was not a surprise to him, for Mr. Rich

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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Paris.

OSCAR WILDE'S CONDITION AND PLANS FOR WORK—A TALK WITH ROCHEFORT ON ART.

PARIS, June 4.—For the past two weeks Mr. Oscar Wilde, who was recently released from prison, has been staying in France under an assumed name, and considerable curiosity has been evinced as to his whereabouts. I am in a position to inform the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES that nearly all the details that have been published about the present doings and plans of the famous author are incorrect. All that can truthfully be said about him is that he is in good health and fair spirits, that he learned two new languages and drew up the plans of two comedies when in prison, and that the first book which will proceed from his pen is to be a novel.

He still clings to the idea of bringing out a play in France, but from this he will probably be dissuaded, when he recognizes the extreme difficulty of inducing a Parisian audience to appreciate the work of foreign authors. The only theatres where foreign work is produced partake of an amateur character, and are not profitable to any of the people concerned in them.

I am not breaking a confidence when I say that Oscar Wilde's hard experience has had this good effect, that it has strengthened his mind and fixed him in the determination to be truer to his artistic self in the future. With his abilities he ought to do great and lasting work, and what seemed at first an unnecessarily harsh sentence has probably won back to literature an intelligence which was wasting itself in indolent luxuriousness. Art will now be all the richer in that this artist has regained possession not merely of his liberty but of himself.

Lord Alfred Douglas is residing temporarily in Paris, where he is very popular in the best literary and artistic circles, for his poetic talent is undoubted, and he has a great fascination of manner. He, too, is working seriously at his art, and may do great things. Mallarmé, the prince of modern French poets, is his friend, and has a high appreciation of his genius, which comes nearer, perhaps, to that of Rossetti's than does any living writer's. From what I hear a meeting between Lord Alfred Douglas and Mr. Oscar Wilde is not likely to take place, at least for the present. "Their souls may speak to each other," is what a common friend has told me, but nothing more.

I hear, in fact, that the spirituality of Oscar Wilde's nature has been much developed by his recent confinement, which seems to have affected him principally in a monastic way, as it were. A strong purpose for holiness has come over his life and ambitions. He is as epigrammatic and witty as ever, but there is more gentleness and love of human nature in the good things he says than of yore. He has powerful friends in England who have been very good to him, and in a very near future he may be expected to resume his position not only on the literary pinnacle he used to occupy, but in society.

I lunched yesterday with Rochefort, who wanted to hear about some of my Greek experiences, the other guests being W. T. Dannat, the American portraitist; MM. Lendet and Clincholle of the Figaro, and some very charming female folk. Rochefort, I think, was more amusing and gay than I have ever known him, and this in spite of his sixty-eight years. Of course pictures were what we mainly discussed, the portraits now being exhibited at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in particular. One of the Frenchmen was enthusiastic for the English school and thought the French portraits inferior. Rochefort said a very fine thing, with which Dannat thoroughly agreed. What charmed, he said, in the Reynoldses, Gainsboroughs, and Lawrences, was, above all, the extreme distinction of the sitters. But there was an irritating touch of sameness in the painting itself which made the pictures difficult to live with. The English school, which largely owes its present popularity to Rochefort, is not quite so highly prized on the market now, he told us, as it was a year ago.

The conversation turned to the modern French painters, and Courbet's name came up—Courbet, the strange communist painter-man of genius, and madman, who had the Vendome column pulled down, and died in Rochefort's arms after quarreling with all his other friends, even with his art. "I never knew a man so absolutely bereft of moral sense," said Rochefort. "I have actually seen him for ten francs put his own signature to vile daubs which he had never touched—things that dishonest dealers presented to him. That beats every record. A sham signature affixed to a sham picture is common enough. But a real signature on a sham picture. It was reserved for Courbet to invent that."

One joke of Rochefort's amused me particularly. He had proposed it to Forain, the great caricaturist, but even Forain—bitter satirist as he is—had found it too bitter. It was an idea for a sketch. An aristocrat is leaving a swell reception and is looking anxiously about for his stick. "I wouldn't lose that stick for anything," he exclaims. "It's the one I used when I fought my way out of the Charity Bazaar." Of course you know that the men who were at the Charity Bazaar are accused of having acted shamefully, striking the poor ladies with their canes and trampling on them in their eagerness to get out.

Rochefort is the most extravagant of men. He told us that he earned $100,000 a year on an average, and spent every cent of it, on what he does not know. He also has a theory that it is impossible to buy a picture from a woman.

The death of Mme. Arnould-Plessis, which took place yesterday, in her seventy-fifth year, recalls many an old theatrical souvenir. For forty years at least she was one of the most brilliant stars at the Comédie Française, which she left twenty years ago, in 1876. The daughter of a strolling player, she was marvelously beautiful, and Jules Janin, who was one of her earliest admirers, has left a wondrous word-picture of her. Her marriage to an author, Auguste Arnould, was a surprise to everybody, intensified by the flight of the young couple to Russia, and Sylvanie's subsequent condemnation to pay $25,000 as damages to the Comédie Française for breach of engagement. But this she never paid. The Comédie Française opened its doors wide to receive the prodigal when she came back. Rachel had just retired from the stage, and some one was wanted not to replace her but to mitigate her loss.

Mme. Arnould-Plessis was then thirty-six years of age, in all the maturity of her beauty and talent, and to her were confided the rôles of the 'Grandes Coquettes' as they are called—such as those which Duse is mainly playing now. In them Mme. Arnould-Plessis was without a rival. Her marvelous voice, her exereme beauty, her perfect distinction were incomparable. Elmiré Araminthe, and Célimène were her best parts, and in these she queened it on the first stage in France until advancing years forced her into the category of "noble mothers." Even then her creations were admirable, among others the Marquise de Villemer in George Sand's comedy, and the Dowager Marquise de Réville in the "Monde ou l'on Sennine." Her successor to-day is without any doubt Mlle. Marsy, who has returned to the Comédie Française since Max Lebaudy's death.

ROWLAND STRONG.

A Singular Map.

The Royal United Service Institution has had its special exhibition in London, and some of the objects shown there were remarkable. Here was the map Gordon kept, indicating the advance of his Ever Victorious army and the engagements which took place. Chinese Gordon had his peculiarities, and so it was his wont, whenever there was a battle and lives were lost, to mark the locality by pricking his own finger and making just there a smear of blood, and so Gordon's war map has many such red daubs. Topographical engineers in want of red ink might find Gordon's expedient worth remembering.

Treasure Trove.

The English Government still claims her own, for a part of "treasure trove," it seems, belongs to her. In making certain alterations in an old church at Crediton, in England, a buckskin bag full of old money was found. The Crown seized it, taking the best specimens. There were 1,885 coins of the reigns of Edward VI., Philip and Mary, Elisabeth, James I., Charles I., and Charles II. Of these, thirteen choice specimens were retained for the national collection, or for the British Museum, so it was said, thirteen of the best coins were kept, but the Crediton people complain that 163 pieces were bagged, and the Creditonians ask what has become of the money. There is, then, a first-class row about these pieces. The Church of Crediton makes a claim for them.

What a perfectly free country this is! You may come across Capt. Kidd's treasures, or those bags of guineas which the English paymaster in the time of the Revolution so frequently buried in Long Island, and "if" you find the money, you can keep it, and no Government asks any impertinent questions.

Relics of the South Sea Bubble.

A notable collection was the one sold recently in London, made up of pamphlets, prints, engraved portraits, caricatures, and documents all pertaining to the famous South Sea Bubble and other schemes. The man who brought together this material must have been enamored with his object, and was the most painstaking and erudite of faddists. There were all the pamphlets written for or against that famous financier Law, and there were put in the taking phrases of the fortunes sure to fall into the laps of those who purchased shares in the Mississippi scheme.

Macaulay has left a page descriptive of that bubble, the South Sea Company, and of the pricking of it, and its collapse. That Kafir Croesus of a year or so ago in London was insignificant when compared with this gorgeous swindle. Swift hit off in verse Change Alley and the scene there:

"Subscribers here by thousands float,
And jostle one another down,
Each paddling in his leaky boat,
And here they fish for gold and drown;
Now buried in the depths below,
Now mounted up to heaven again,
They reel and stagger to and fro,
At their wits' end like drunken men."

The Mississippi scheme did, however, help the settlement of Louisiana in a certain way, and one thinks of discarding the realities of the Abbé Prevost and the fate of poor Nanon L'Escaut. Somebody ought to take this mass of material and work it up. The collection brought £246.

The Father of New York Poets.

In the June Lippincott attention is called to Jacob Steendam, who, as far as can be ascertained, made the first attempt at versification in that part of the continent now known as New York. Jacob Steendam, who was born in 1616 in North Holland, when of mature age came to the New Netherlands and was the purchaser of a house and lot in Pearl Street and of another on Broadway, in the so-called New Amsterdam.

In 1659 Steendam, having a grievance, wrote a short poem, the title of which was "The Complaint of New Amsterdam to her Mother." "The poem," Mr. Edward S. Van Zile writes in Lippincott, "is the first known effort in verse in the colony, and is worthy of attention from its historical rather than from its literary interest." Accordingly, Jacob Steendam should occupy the place of the first New York State poet, as do Sandys for Virginia and Morrell for New England.

The Steendam discovery was made in this way. In an old collection of placards and proclamations, sold at auction at The Hague in 1860, among a lot of worthless matter "was a sheet of verses on New Amsterdam signed 'Jacob Steendam, noch vader.' The poet's complaint did not help the situation, because after some years Steendam left the colony, returned to his indifferent mother, and in 1665 sailed from Amsterdam for the East Indies. He died supposably in Batavia. The title vader was added in time to his name, which would mean that he was the Superintendent of an orphan house in Batavia.

Let the many poets in the New York of to-day revere the memory of Jacob, he was their "vader."

Ruins Far Older than Sargon.

The more accurately we gauge the history of Assyria, not speculatively, but in a material way, by handling potsherds, the more convinced we are of the remoteness of certain civilizations. "The Threshold of History" becomes removed further and further back. Before Babylon waxed great there must have been culture. Thanks to American research we get to the date when Ur of the Chaldees was ruled by a King, but below the tower built by him bricks have been found bearing the impress of Sargon and of his son, Naran-Sin, the date of which is ascertained to be 3800 B. C. But, then, far beneath this man's work there is débris of a primitive character, which must have belonged to a time fully 1,200 years before the Naran-Sin era.

It is the inscriptions on these fragments which are so remarkable, and they have been read. Here we find the record of a King of Erech Lugal-zaggi-si, and we may believe that he lived 4,500 years before the birth of Christ, and as yet the earliest chapters of human civilization have only been unrolled.

Relics of Londinium.

In digging a foundation for a new building in London, when the workmen were twenty-six feet below the street level, a bronze vessel, a bronze balance, and an iron nail were found, all of Roman fashioning. The bronze vessel, the Lagena, was used for holding oil or wine. The balance was fourteen inches long, and on each end of the beam was a double hook. The balance had been broken, but had been neatly repaired. The nail was twelve inches long, and showed neat work in the forging of the large conical head. It is known by antiquarians as the clavus trabanis, and was used for securing heavy beams.

The Turk as He Now Is.

SULTAN AS WELL AS SUBJECTS CONSIDERED IN A NEW AND INTERESTING VOLUME.

Certain considerations not easily solved have to do with the status of the Turk. Taking him on the physical side, the purely material one, the man himself has not deteriorated by his residence in Europe. Polygamy has not lowered his standard. There are certain characteristics, such as of courage, which make him just as redoubtable a foe to-day as he was when he captured Constantinople. The recent contest between Turk and Greek, which is to be considered as a series of unimportant actions, scarcely called on the Osmanli to show their fighting prowess, but at Plevna they showed essentially that tenacity and endurance which are the main and great traits of soldiers.

On the other side, the Turk's mental powers being judged, if he has not retrograded, he has shown no advance—and for that very reason, brute force being the lesser quality, though he may be still a doughty foe—that is, in Europe—he is bound in time to come to be left behind. To be out of the race of human progress means his inevitable expulsion from Europe.

There can never be any reform of a lasting kind in Turkey just so long as (Mr. Davey explains) the intellectual and moral growth of a people is "cramped by its religious system."

Europeans, with some notable exceptions, cannot pride themselves on those who are their Kings or Emperors. We are not going to reproduce for the thousandth time the question of heredity, but still it is possible to believe that there are certain known traits for good or for bad which follow the blood. No one pretends to ignore the facts, that in certain royal families in Europe there have been unfortunate individual characters which the present race of Kings, Queens, or Emperors do perpetuate. Knowing, however, the possible trouble, future accidents may be guarded against.

That Sultan of Turkey who may reign to-morrow really has no family antecedents. As Mr. Davey expresses it, "The Turk's ancestry, in the female line, at least, is very mixed indeed. His mother may have been an Armenian, his grandmother a Circassian or a Georgian, and his great-grandmother a Greek," and this uncertainty of blood, due to the harem, and in part to the following out of such practices, social or religious, as are dictated by the Koran, will always bring about surprises when a new Sultan occupies the throne.

Sometimes, not often, accidents of another blood, as of an intelligent mother, bring about notable changes in Turkey. Take Mahmud II., "The Reformer," (1808-1839,) who could barely read or write. The wonder is that he could ever have imagined even a scheme of reform. There is much reason to suppose that Mahmud was guided mainly by his mother, who was a Frenchwoman. This girl, purchased by the Dey—she had been captured by the Algerine pirates—was presented to Sultan Abd-ul Hamid I., and to him she bore a son, Mahmud II., who was the grandfather of the present Sultan.

The present volume, if it deals chiefly with Constantinople as a city and its in-

*THE SULTAN AND HIS SUBJECTS. By Richard Davey. Two volumes. Frontispiece, Plans, and Maps. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $7.50.

habitants, is comprehensive of its kind, treating of the Turkish people generally, and the aim of the author is to enable an impartial reader to form a fair conclusion as to the present condition and the probable destiny "of that great Oriental Empire, on whose action and fate so much of the peace and welfare of Western Europe depends." As to the solution of this enigma, the clearing up of it is just as difficult as ever, and such confusion as existed before as to an answer is more apparent to-day than when Mr. Richard Davey's two volumes were concluded. It is certain that Turkey only endures to-day, and she is rampant now, because of the jealousies of other European powers. Equally positive is it, that unless there should happen some strange accident, a collapse almost, that oceans of blood are to be shed before the Turk is expelled from Europe.

Beginning with the Sultan's Court and the harem, Mr. Davey enters into the minutiae of the succession of the Ottoman Caliphate, in which it differs from that of any other sovereignty. Following the law of Mohammed and the Koran, there was no defined plan of securing the succession of his Pontifical office, and hence there always has been confusion in the Caliphates. Disputes about the successor have been constant. Murders and assassinations of Caliphs in the old time were continuous. The Turbhés are the tombs allotted to the Caliphs or the modern Sultans who have died a violent death, and the author tells of these Turbhés. When you see on them a turban affixed, slightly to the left, you will understand that the ruler was done away with, and such turbans always are numerous. A father with many wives and numerous sons is not a condition which induces family contentment, when the prize to be won is to be the ruler of the Faithful. The beginnings of a Prince in the harem are thus described:

"The baby prince's infant years are spent in the harem with its mother and nurses. This, of course, is as it should be; but those who are familiar with harem life declare that the mother lives in constant terror, lest her child should be done away with in some mysterious manner by one of her many rivals, especially if the baby has the remotest chance of ever succeeding to the throne. Suppose for the sake of argument that it grows up. When it reaches its tenth year it is handed over to a Lalla (male attendant), whose duty it is to watch over it day and night. Presently to this functionary is added a Mollah, or priest, who teaches the rudiments of education, and, above all, those of religion and of the Korun. By the time the boy is twelve or thirteen, French and Italian professors from Pera are brought to the palace, who teach him a smattering of several European languages. But no consecutive system of education is carried out, and the child is soon surrounded by parasites and flatterers, whose sole object is to obtain complete control over him, so that in the event of his succeeding to the throne they may be all powerful through his means."

The instruction of the young Prince can be but limited. The censor overlooks the books given him for study, and the censorship in Turkey is silly. The author tells of how a volume of his containing the story of "Blue Beard," was kept from him because one of the pictures represented a Turk.

"All the books which are used for the education of a Turkish Prince are carefully examined by the censor. I have seen some French educational books, which had belonged to Sultan Abd-ul-Aziz, in which the number of erasures proved how mangled was the text he was allowed to study. In the history of Turkey, for instance, no mention of the siege of Constantinople by the Crusaders is permitted to appear, nor indeed is reference to a defeat of the Turks in any part of the world to be found in Turkish school books. The name of Christ and the word Christian are also invariably erased, and in a brief history of France the entire chapter dealing with the French revolution has been badly torn out."

In former days the hereditary Prince and his brothers were immured in what were called Kafes or cages. This cloistering saved their lives or, maybe, prevented plots.

"The Kafes is a series of prisons, of fair-sized one-story buildings, with windows in the upper story only. They are said to contain twelve large chambers each, which were formerly sumptuously furnished in Oriental style. Each of these pavilions was allotted to a Prince of the imperial family, who lived in it in solitary state. The walls, I believe, of such of these buildings as still remain are covered with fine tiles, and they contain a quantity of once splendid inlaid furniture, now sorely decayed. In these weird palaces within a palace all the heirs of the throne, from Achmet I. (1603) until the end of the last century, were immured in rigorous seclusion. Not a breath from the outside world was permitted to reach them, and the horror of sudden and violent death hung over them ceaselessly. All the attendants were deaf-mutes, whose ear drums had been perforated and their ears slit. Even the women of the harem were such as they could never bear children."

The status of the royal ladies in the harem is classed as follows:

"All good Mussulmans should have four official wives, so the Sultan has four Kadines. (Sultana is not Turkish.) Each bears her own distinctive title, and takes precedence accordingly. Death quite recently removed the Bach-Kadine, or first wife of the reigning Sultan, who was the sister of the Pasha, all too well known for his exploit in the Sasunk. The three other Kadines are respectively denominated the Skindji-Kadine, or second lady; the Artanie-Kadine, or middle lady, and the Kutchuk-Kadine, or little lady. When, as stated, a Kadine becomes a mother of a male child, she is called Khasseki-Sultan, or Royal Princess; when of a daughter, Khassei-Kadine, or Royal Lady. The fact that each of these ladies must, according to the Moslem law, have a court equal in every detail from the Mistress of the Robes down to the lowest scullion, and even to the number of the horses in each stable, explains why some other female personage of the imperial entourage must, perforce, be selected to hold the place and title usually allotted to the wife of a monogamous sovereign."

The Sultan to-day supposably spends his time in this way:

"As to the Sultan himself, his life is of the simplest and most arduous. He rises at 6 and works with his Secretaries until noon, when he breakfasts. After that he takes a drive or a row on the lake, within his vast park. When he returns he gives audience to the Grand Vizier, the Sheikh-ul-Islam, and other officials. At 8 o'clock he dines, sometimes alone, not infrequently in company with one of the Ambassadors. Occasionally his Majesty entertains the wives and daughters of the Ambassadors and other Pera notabilities at dinner. The meal, usually a very silent one, is served in gorgeous style, à la Française, on the finest of plate and the most exquisite of porcelain. The treasures of silver and the Sèvres at Yildiz are horsligne, both in quantity and quality. Very often in the evening Abdul Hamid plays duets on the piano with his younger children. He is very fond of light music, and his favorite score is that of 'La Fille de Madame Angot.' He dresses like an ordinary European gentleman, always wearing a frock coat, the breast of which, on great occasions, is richly embroidered and blazing with decorations."

We hardly think that the horrible story of women consigned to sacks and then drowned is supposed to be pure romance. Mr. Davey confirms the truth of it, at least in the past.

"The stories which have become so widespread in Europe of the wholesale drowning of ladies of the Seraglio in the Bosporus are not very greatly exaggerated. We have no less than three well-authenticated cases in which as many as between 200 and 300 have been sent to the botttom of the sea, tied up in the traditional sack. These terrible executions usually occurred after some conspiracy to depose or murder one or the other of the Sultans. * * * Sultan Mahmud II. caused all the women of his brother Mustapha's harem to be drowned in a similar manner. * * * Even in these days it is easy enough in Turkey to get rid of troublesome wives and slaves without fear of detection, for no man, not even an Inspector of Police, may enter any harem on any pretext, nor inquire as to what has taken place within it, unless he is actually called in by the master of the house."

Sometimes the Sultan has been described as the "Pope" of the Mohammedan religion. But in no sense is he an ecclesiastic. The supreme religious head is the Sheik-ul-Islam, who, in the hour of danger, appeals to his ulemas, imams, mollahs, softas, dervishes, and others.

"The assumption of the Sultans of Turkey of a position resembling in some ways that of the Pope in the Latin Church was, in fact, the outcome of chance, favored by circumstances. The Roman Pontiff can point in confirmation of his extraordinary claims to certain texts in the Gospels, and notably to the famous words: 'Thou art Peter, and on this rock I will build my church.' But the Sultan cannot appeal to a single line in the Koran in sanction of those tremendous spiritual and temporal pretensions whereby he assumes such soaring titles as 'Zil-'Ilah,' ('Shadow of God,') 'Alem Penah,' ('Refuge of the World,') 'Smre ul Muslemen,' ('Pontiff of Mussulmans,') 'Hunkiar,' ('Manslayer,') and, finally, of 'Padishah,' ('Father of the Sovereigns of the Earth,') titles gradually conceded, indeed, but unknown to the earlier Caliphs, who aspired to no divine honors, holding themselves to be merely 'the servants of God.'"

Occasionally we hear, through Canon McColl, that the way to bring about the disintegration of Turkey is to simply deny the Sultan's right to represent the followers of the Prophet, and to advance the claims of some unknown Arab. Mr. Davey thus defines the status of the Sultan:

"That the Sultan, though he is the sole representative of the Prophet, possesses no priestly attribute, possibly accounts for the facility with which he can be deposed and even murdered, without unchaining the religious passions of his subjects. It is, however, taken for granted that he cannot be dethroned, or done away with, without the formal and even the written authority of the Sheikh-ul-Islam. The Sultan has certain privileges, peculiar to his office, rather than to his personality. For instance, he alone may lay his hands upon the Amanat, or sacred relics, such as the standard of the Prophet, his beard and teeth, and other relics of Mahomet and his companions. He is moreover the only Mohammedan in whose presence women may unveil. * * * The Sultan can also nominate and depose the Sheikh-ul-Islam. On the other hand, his supreme authority is not so generally accepted as is commonly imagined. Many Mohammedan sects, such as the Persian Shiah, barely recognize him as the veriest figurehead of Islam if at all."

Acknowledging the fanaticism of the followers of Mahomet, nevertheless Constantinople has always been remarkable for its liberality. Mr. Davey, in his second volume, gives a most interesting account of Christian life from early times, in Constantinople, and how worshippers of the Saviour and the Jews, Greeks, and Armenians have lived at Stamboul on perfect equality with the Turks. Some mistakes about entrance to mosques are thus corrected.

"The popular idea that people are obliged as a sign of respect to take off their shoes before entering a mosque is incorrect. This is done simply because the floors of the mosques are covered either with mats or carpet, which needs be kept scrupulously clean, as during their devotions the Faithful touch them perpetually with their foreheads. If you wear galoshes, or overshoes, you have only to remove them and boldly walk into the mosque in your boots. Another popular error connected with the mosques is the belief that, according to the Koran Christians must not be allowed to enter them. This is absolutely opposed to the teaching of the Koran, which declares that any man or woman may enter a mosque, be their religion what it may. Indeed, in the earlier period of the history of Islam, it was considered that to invite them to attend the service was an excellent method of converting unbelievers. * * * At the present time there is but one mosque in Constantinople, which a Giaour may not inspect, the Mosque of Eyub."

The old Turk and the new one are carefully described. The peculiarity of the costumes of the women, particularly the use of the yashmac, is thus explained:

"The yashmac, or face veil, which has to be ironed each time it is put on, and the proper adjustment of which takes a good ten minutes, has become a coquettish and very becoming head dress, through the cause of which the features are distinctly visible. Only old and ugly women or ladies who wish to do their shopping without being recognized wear it at all, antics, that is, made of very thick muslin or linen. All the Court ladies and wives of Pashas must wear a yashmac made of the finest lawn, but a great many ladies of lesser rank content themselves with the Egyptian 'chaf-chaf,' a sort of black silk hood, with a thin piece of black not fixed to it."

All books on Turkey or the East are full of details of the harem. Of course, it is at second hand that the author acquires his knowledge. Some of the facts are not exactly pleasing.

"A young lady of my acquaintance, who was governess some two years ago, in the harem of a very rich gentleman at Scutari, thus describes her experience to me: 'Fortunately, the ladies of this particular harem were very fond of the bath. But all day long, especially in Summer, they lolled about in their night gowns, which are often not changed once in a month. I have seen them when they have had a reception, wearing these dirty garments under an elaborate tea-gown, worth £30 or £40, over even a short jacket of the richest silk. Some of the slave girls wear very splendid costumes, made of velvet or brocade, and they are not unfrequently adorned with more jewelry than their mistresses. These ladies do absolutely nothing from morning to night, but eat, drink, and sleep. * * * One or two of them speak French fairly well, and read French novels. There was one girl in the harem who played the piano very nicely, but on the whole the monotony of harem existence is incredible."

The appearance of the Turkish bride is thus presented:

"The bride, whom we will call Gul Hanum, or the Lady Rose, is dressed in the most elaborate Parisian bridal costume, with an immense long train, a wreath of orange flowers at her head and a pink veil reaching to the ground. She sits like a statue on a sort of throne, placed at the further end of the apartment, beneath a canopy composed of garlands of artificial roses. All the ladies of her family and acquaintances are present, some few of the older in the beautiful Oriental costumes of a by-gone time, the rest in badly chosen European evening dresses, and blazing with all the jewelry they can load upon their persons."

Slave dealing in Constantinople, as we know always exists, and the wife of a Pasha, is not above the wretched business.

"A good deal of Turkish traffic in slaves is conducted in the following manner, on very well-conceived commercial principles: The wife of a Pasha, as a matter of speculation, purchases two or three little girls for a trifle, either from a slave dealer or some poor woman, generally a Christian, possibly a Bulgarian refugee, who is unable to bring up her own children. The lady educates each child, teaches it those accomplishments which are indispensable to harem life, such as singing, dancing, and playing on musical instruments, washing, starching, ironing, embroidery, and even a little cookery. To this may be added a smattering of some foreign language and a very elementary knowledge of Turkish calligrphy. When the child is grown up, if she is handsome, the lady turns her to account, and liberally repays herself for her trouble by selling her at a high figure to some Pasha of her acquaintance through the medium of one of the well-known old women whose business it is to carry out transactions of that sort."

Armenia and the Armenians have for the moment been put out of sight, Greece occupying for the present public attention. The Armenians in Constantinople are described:

"The Armenians of Asia Minor were until quite recently in precisely the same semi-barbarous condition under which they labored a thousand years ago. But this status of civilization, though not remarkable in itself, was higher by many degrees than that of their neighbors. They have always been distinguished for their keen business perceptions, as well as for shrewdness in trading, which gives rise to the Turkish conviction that no Jew can get the better of an Armenian. These peculiar instincts enabled them to live, and even to acquire capital, under the most adverse circumstances. The Turks, who can never learn business habits, are dependent on the Armenians and Greeks for many of the necessaries of their life. In Constantinople, in fact, it is currently asserted that the Turk is helpless without an Armenian to suggest to him what he should do and say. The Armenian in the capital, therefore, unless, as in recent events, * * * lives an easy life enough."

Will the cry to prayers of the muezzin from the minaret top, his "Allahu Akbar!" be ever drowned by the shriek of the locomotive whistle? In this way these most interesting volumes close: "Modern Constantinople, indeed, may still endure, but Stamboul, Stamboul of the Moslem warrior, Stamboul of the Moslem priest, is fast hurrying to its inevitable doom."

Three Proposed Memorials.

ONE TO STEVENSON IN EDINBURGH, ONE TO LOWELL IN CAMBRIDGE, ONE TO MRS. HEMANS IN LIVERPOOL—MRS. BROWNING'S BIRTHPLACE.

The bust of Scott having been unveiled in Westminster Abbey, plans for memorials to three other writers are now under way and subscriptions are solicited. The authors whom it is proposed thus to recognize are Robert Louis Stevenson, James Russell Lowell, and Mrs. Hemans. It is announced in London that the Stevenson Memorial, through its Chairman, Prof. David Masson, has issued its appeal for subscriptions and will include all lovers of Stevenson's works. Arrangements have been made for the issue of the appeal in the various colonies and in the United States, the desire being not so much to raise a very large sum as to give admirers of Stevenson an opportunity of contributing, each one according to his substance and his interest. "A personal memorial, to consist of statue, bust, or medallion, with or without architectural or sculpturesque accompaniments," is what will be aimed at by the committee which was formed on Lord Rosebery's initiative. This portrait memorial is to be set up in Edinburgh. Prof. Masson writes:

Edinburgh was Stevenson's birthplace; Edinburgh and its neighborhood are the scene of some of the most powerful parts of his best fictions; Edinburgh characters and traditions are worked into those fictions; it was to Edinburgh that his thoughts reverted most fondly in those wanderings of his over other parts of the earth to which he was compelled by quest of health; Edinburgh was at his heart to the last in his dying days in his island home at Samoa. But, should it be thought, as it may be, that more than one memorial of Robert Louis Stevenson might well be in existence, is there not some significance in the fact that one other is already provided? While that mountain top in far-off Samoa which contains his grave will serve forever, whether by actual sight of it in chance ocean passage thereabout by some, or in the mere pictured dream of it by those that shall never see it, to remind future admirers of Stevenson of the large proportion of his life that was spent in wanderings over the earth, and of the habitual commerce of his imagination in so many of his writings with seas, ships, and solitary islands, may not the single proposed monument in Edinburgh suffice for recognition also of that other half of his genius which dealt so delightfully with the life and legends of the British mother lands, and of some neighboring portions of our older, more historical, and more closely-packed world.

Among the largest subscribers thus far have been Lord Rosebery, £50; Messrs. T. and A. Constable, Edinburgh, £25; J. M. Barrie, £21; Stanley J. Weyman, £15 15s.; and the Duke of Fife, Lord Kintore, Mr. Balfour, Mrs. Craigie, Douglas Freshfield, the American Ambassador; Henry James, Mr. Crockett, and Anthony Hope Hawkins, £10 10s. each. Mr. J. Harold Napier is the Secretary and Treasurer for Scotland, and Mr. A. H. Pollen of 3 Paper Buildings, Temple, E. C., London, will receive English subscriptions.

The following appeal in behalf of the proposed Lowell Memorial at Cambridge has recently been received in Boston:

The effort made a year ago to preserve a portion of Elmwood as a public park, in memory of the late James Russell Lowell, is to be renewed this year under more favorable auspices. The Metropolitan Park Commission has agreed to give one-third of the $35,000 required, thus reducing the amount to be raised to about $23,000. Five thousand dollars has already been raised by private subscription.

The tract which it is proposed to reserve is the beautiful strip containing over three acres of land, extending from Mount Auburn Street to Brattle Street and adjoining the homestead lot on the western side. The house itself is still occupied by members of the Lowell family; if it ever passes out of their ownership it is hoped that it will be purchased as a part of the proposed memorial, thus uniting the house in which much of Mr. Lowell's work was done and the trees and grounds which he loved.

The greater part of the money already raised has naturally been contributed in Cambridge, but it is now clear that if the plan is to succeed it must awake a more widespread interest and receive a more general support. We, therefore, while urging our fellow-citizens to do their utmost, appeal also with confidence to our fellow-countrymen far and near to join with us in honoring the name of James Russell Lowell, poet, statesman, and scholar.

The appeal is signed by Mrs. Louis Agassiz, Mrs. Charles Almy, Mrs. William A. Bancroft, Mrs. Josiah P. Cooke, Mrs. C. L. Jones, Miss Alice Longfellow, Mrs. Edward C. Pickering, Mrs. Reuben A. Richards, Mrs. J. A. Swan, Edward Abbot, Edgar R. Champlin, Charles W. Eliot, Arthur Gilman, William Lawrence, E. D. Leavitt, William A. Munroe, Charles Eliot Norton, and John Trowbridge. Contributions to the fund may be sent to the Treasurer, William A. Bullard, First National Bank, Cambridge.

Concerning the memorial to Mrs. Hemans The London Times prints the following letter from a correspondent in Liverpool:

"It has long been felt as a matter of regret by many men and women associated with Liverpool that the city possesses no memorial of Felicia Hemans, a native of that city, who also resided there when many of her best writings were produced. Whatever critical opinion may be held as to her ultimate place as a poet, the fact remains that, more than 100 years after her birth, her name is still a household word wherever the English-speaking race is to be found, which is tantamount to saying that her fame is still world wide. Her worthiest work was spontaneous, simple, direct, and wholesome, and her description of nature sometimes almost justified Wordsworth's reference to her as:

"'That holy spirit,
Sweet as the Spring, as ocean deep.'

"And few persons will doubt that she is the most widely known of the poets associated with Liverpool. On May 14 a preliminary meeting was held in Liverpool to consider the question of a local memorial to Felicia Hemans. A committee was then formed for this purpose. It was further resolved 'That the memorial should take the form of a prize associated with the name of Felicia Hemans, to be awarded for the composition of a lyrical poem.' The committee suggest that such a prize might with advantage be connected with University College, Liverpool, but the decision as to this, or any other details of the trust, will be referred to a general meeting of the subscribers. It is considered that from £250 to £300 will be required, and toward this amount several subscriptions have been promised."

The recent disaster at East Hetton Colliery, Kelloe, in England, culminating in the death of ten miners, has called new attention to the birthplace of Elizabeth Barrett Browning. Kelloe is an ancient parish, rec-

ords showing that there was a church in the early part of the thirteenth century. For some time it was a matter of great doubt concerning Mrs. Browning's birthplace, but it has been placed beyond controversy that she was born at Coxhoe Hall. This fact has been established by the Rev. Canon Burnett, who discovered the entry of Mrs. Browning's birth in the parish register. The date is March 6, 1806, ninety-one years ago, Mr. John Robinson, a Sunderland antiquarian, also found out that Mrs. Browning's father and mother were married at Gosforth Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Mr. Robinson's enthusiasm for the memory of Mrs. Browning has been the means of creating a movement among admirers of her genius for placing a mural tablet of marble in Kelloe Church. The Bishop of Durham and the Dean of Durham have both shown active interest in this project. The tablet is now ready for fixing, and as soon as this is done, and local and other circumstances suggest a convenient day for the purpose, it will be unveiled with ceremony befitting the occasion.

Papers by Col. Higginson.*

It is many a long year since the essay that gives to this volume its name was first printed in The Atlantic Monthly. Col. Higginson has done some stern work for his country in the intervening time, and has continued to write and lecture, withdrawing somewhat from nature and leaning more and more upon books and men. There is a pleasant refreshment in turning these unpretending pages and finding them inspired by close and loving observation of outdoor life, and full of the fragrance of New England fields and hedgerows. The day seems nearly past when the citizen may say with James Russell Lowell: "'Tis only June may be had for the asking." One may get books and learning, amusement and pictures ad libitum, but it has become a far journey to the real country where June holds her gay reception; and when the real country is found, many of its beautiful inhabitants have fled or perished in the fear of advancing civilization. Col. Higginson wrote in the "April Days" of 1861 concerning the native wildflowers: "They do not wait for the actual brute contact of red brick and curbstones, but they feel the danger miles away. The Indians called the low plantain 'the white man's footstep,' and these shy creatures gradually disappear the moment the red man gets beyond hearing. Bigelow's delightful book, 'Florula Bostoniensis,' is becoming a series of epitaphs. Too well we know it—those of us who in happy Cambridge childhood often gathered, almost within a stone's-throw of Prof. Agassiz's new museum, the arethusa and the gentian, the cardinal flower, and the gaudy rhexia—we who remember the last secret hiding place of the rhodora in West Cambridge, of the yellow violet and viola debilis in Watertown, of the Convallaria trifolia near Fresh Pond, of the Holtonia beyond Wellington's Hill, of the Cornus Florida in West Roxbury, of the Clintonia and the dwarf ginseng in Brookline—we who have found in its one chosen nook the sacred Andromeda ponlifolia of Linnaeus. Now vanished almost or wholly from city suburbs, these fragile creatures still linger in more rural parts of Massachusetts, but they are doomed everywhere, unconsciously, yet irresistibly." With the passing of flowers, and of the insects that frequent them, from the suburbs of our cities, we notice also the passing of the general essay on "Nature," "Spring," "Snow," or kindred subjects. Civilization is still the enemy. Now and then we have "A Night on Chocorua" or "In Quest of Ravens," but very much oftener we open our magazine to find statistical articles, the description of a big store, of a big steamship, of a city or a college. The utilitarian spirit of the age that protests against parks protests also against Nature—unadulterated Nature—in literature, unless it passes in under the flag of science. There is something almost archaic about Mr. Higginson's little green-covered book, and one wishes he had put to his papers the dates of their birthdays. Through transcendentalism, war, and commerce, he has kept with the procession, sturdily footing it; but it has been a very different procession from that of the sweet New England flowers. One cannot regret the publication of a volume that brings with it such fragrant memories, and recalling the long line of later essays carefully made to fit the more strenuous time, we are tempted to reverse for him the French motto that he quotes and say, "De soir montaignes, de matin fontaines."

Mr. Ward's Sequel to His Wife's Book.*

It is rather a dangerous experiment to write a sequel to a popular book; and if the book is by a woman and the sequel by a man, and the man and woman are husband and wife, the risk is intensified. It is therefore much to Mr. Ward's credit that he has so successfully developed "The Old Maid's Paradise." There is a little straining after effect—after the same effect that Miss Phelps reached with more apparent ease and spontaneity, but there are fewer mannerisms, less "throbbing," "palpitating," "quivering" color, and the humorous note is more confidently touched. The point of view naturally is intended to be the masculine point of view; Mr. Ward nobly perpetuates the tradition of Corona's charm, makes the Burglar as unendurable as is consistent with Corona's liking for him, and even goes so far as to marry off Puelvie, in which he may, perhaps, have followed Mr. Stockton's precedent with the domestic heroine of "Rudder Grange." Miss Phelps could hardly have done this, we think, nor could she coldly have sacrificed three gowns from Corona's trousseau in as many weeks. Mr. Ward lets himself go, and permits the terrier to ruin his bride's wedding gown, puts her into a lobster boat clad in her delicate dove-colored traveling dress, and finally casts her "fluffy light evening dress" into the hero's "soaked corduroy embrace." To the author of "A Singular Life," in which Helen's purple raiment played so notable a part, this must have seemed wholesale carnage. One, may, however, be fairly sure that Mrs. Ward approves the passage in which her husband suggests that "in the next world murdered partridges and deer and salmon and trout may be allowed a game preserve stocked with the men who hunted them." Mr. Ward's animals are the real thing; he declines to spare the adjective and spoil the character, and "Matthew Launcelot" will awaken many memories in the hearts of those who have been owned by black and tan terriers.

Taking it altogether, "The Burglar Who Moved Paradise," makes a funny, clever little book, just the sort to read in an hour of relaxation beside a Summer sea.

*THE PROCESSION OF THE FLOWERS AND KINDRED PAPERS. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson. With an Index of Plants and Animals Mentioned. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE BURGLAR WHO MOVED PARADISE. By Herbert D. Ward. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

De Musset and De Quincey.

PUBLICATION OF "THE OPIUM EATER" IN PARIS AS DE MUSSET'S WORK.

The announcement that a Parisian publisher is shortly to bring out an edition of 500 copies of "Le Mangeur d'Opium par Alfred de Musset" will be hailed with astonishment by literary people in general, and with no little enthusiasm by bibliophiles. And there will be many incredulous ones.

Few persons know that de Musset, the poet, when scarcely eighteen years of age, attempted a translation of "The Confessions of an English Opium Eater," by Thomas De Quincey, of which translation only one printed copy, dated 1828, is known to be in existence. The story of the discovery of this unique volume and the circumstances which at length have allowed it to be used as printers' copy are somewhat curious and had their beginnings in the year 1868.

One day in December of that year, M. Charles Soto, a lover of rare and curious books, while browsing along the stalls of the Quais de la Seine, happened to pick up a small brown-covered volume of 150 pages. He seemed astonished and delighted, and straightway paid the 5 francs demanded for the book and departed for his home in feverish haste.

From the date of this incident, M. Soto became possessed of intolerable egotism. He owed the booksellers of the Quais de la Seine several grudges, and he paid them. During the succeeding days he amused himself by calling at the most celebrated bookstores in Paris and inquiring in a tone of apparent eager expectation: "Have you de Musset's complete works?" On receiving an affirmative answer, he would add: "Very good. Now, will you kindly tell me whether 'Le Mangeur d'Opium' is among 'Les oeuvres posthumes' or 'Les mélanges de littérature?'" And the booksellers laughed in his face, and said that they were astonished that a man of his literary reputation should not know that de Musset never wrote the book in question. M. Soto smiled, and quietly drew from his pocket the little brown-covered volume, upon whose title page they read: "Le Mangeur d'Opium, pas Alfred de Musset."

For two years M. Charles Soto paraded his little volume along the Quais de la Seine, and it needed the Commune to bring him to his senses. The Commune burned his house, but "Le Mangeur d'Opium" was found intact among the ruins.

The work was a semi-translation and adaptation of "The Confessions of an English Opium Eater," by Thomas De Quincey, published in London in 1822. It is interesting to see what the romantic chef d'oeuvre of an English classicist meant to a poet of the Paris boulevards. De Musset at eighteen was affected with a poetic and all-absorbing desire for narcotics—drugs that would bear his senses beyond the bounds of the material world, and, in an artificial paradise, give to his hallucinations the sensibility of truth. Thus de Musset became acquainted with the drug of which the author of the "Confessions" writes: "O just, subtle, and all-conquering opium; that to the hearts of rich and poor alike, for the wounds that will never heal, and for the pangs of grief that 'tempt the spirit to rebel,' bringest an assuaging balm."

That de Musset was deeply affected by the "Confessions," and was truly sensible of the prose-poetry element of the mystic style, is learned from the diction of his translation, which in respect to his youth and ignorance of Anglo-Saxon idioms is a remarkable effort; but that he utterly failed to comprehend the Englishman's message is obvious when he leaves the original and dashes into a strain of melodrama that would have done credit to a Gaboriau or a Fortuné du Boisgobey, and utterly annihilates the individuality of one who, above all others, is most cherished by the lovers of De Quincey—the Pariah-Saint, poor Ann of Oxford Street. This gracious figure, the Magdalene without remorse, without sackcloth and ashes, the young Frenchman could not comprehend. She is not an intruding dramatis persona in "The Confessions." At one instant she appears upon the scene; her tender, generous nature preserves for life a poor wandering boy; then gently, silently, she fades away into the past, and is seen no more; he waits, but she comes not; he searches, but finds her not. "And her cough, which grieved me when I parted with her, is now my consolation."

But not a vestige of De Quincey's Ann remains in "Le Mangeur d'Opium." M. de Musset probably considered it inconsistent with the interpolation he wished to add, and the story of the first meeting of Ann and De Quincey is preserved through sheer impertinence, a mere bit of rhetorical riffraff, meaningless, though fantastic. But the Frenchman has a second meeting, and under his pen Ann assumes a palpable and much more familiar figure. This is the way he treats her:

"One day during the Winter of 1810, the author found himself once more on the long terrasses de la rue d'Oxford. There he met an old friend, who said: 'This evening I will take you to the ball; it is a ball à la française.'"

The Marquis de C. is announced. He entered with a beautiful woman on his arm:

"It is she!

"She is pale and covered with diamonds. She saw him as she passed, but did not deign to recognize him. Presently he [De Quincey] went away désolé et sans espoir. But two men followed him, and one said to him, 'Is not your name M. De Quincey?'

"'Yes,' he replied.

"'If you have a heart, find yourself at 10 o'clock precisely at Rue Albemarle, No. 6.'

"The next day he went there. She threw herself upon his neck. Then she relates the story of her adventures, her tribulations at the hands of Lord C.

"He formed a plan for her deliverance; but at that moment a strong voice cried from without: 'Anna! Anna open the door. C'est moi!'

"The Marquis de C. enters.

* * * * * * *

"At last the Marquis goes to a closet and takes out a couple of swords and a brace of pistols.

"Choose!"

They take the swords and begin to fight. The Marquis is run through the arm. Then poor De Quincey is made to take the amorous yet ever faithful Ann in his arms and bear her out to where a "coach and four" stand in waiting. They enter the coach and travel far away, stopping only while "le bon autem" sends a surgeon to the wounded Marquis.

De Musset was, of course, not aware that he was tampering with an English classic; he had not learned to appreciate De Quincey as his countryman Baudelaire had done, and so he dragged poor Ann down from the clouds and into the gutters of Paris, serving her up à la carte to tickle French palates. But "The Confessions" will always remain a classic, and one with which a translator, especially a Frenchman, must not trifle—"Traduttore traditore," as the Tuscans say of the translators of Dante.

No such mistake is made with us as the Academy points out in regard to Miss Kingsley, whose recent book on Africa has been so much noticed. Miss Kingsley is not the daughter of the late Charles Kingsley, but his niece.

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The New York Times

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1897.

Cabot as Harrisse Understands Him.

In England, Canada, and Newfoundland there will be celebrations, held on the 24th of this month, to commemorate the voyage of John Cabot to the coast of North America 400 years ago. In the June Forum, that great authority, Mr. Henry Harrisse, in an interesting paper, "When Did Cabot Discover North America?" remarks: "But it is well to recollect that we do not know exactly when and where he first sighted the New World. Nor do we possess means of ascertaining these two points, admittedly of paramount importance in a celebration of that character." In an address delivered before the New York Historical Society in November of last year, Mr. Justin Winsor, his subject being, "Cabot and the Transmission of English Power in North America," went over about the same ground, explaining what were the difficulties as to the landfall and the date of the Cabot discovery. To Mr. Harrisse we have all been indebted before for fuller and clearer knowledge on this subject. In his "John and Sebastian Cabot," (New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1896,) many errors previously held were dissipated.

Forty-seven years after the landing of John Cabot a pamphlet in Spanish was written (1544) by one Dr. Grajales, of whom we know next to nothing. There is an egregious blunder in this pamphlet, the date of the Cabots' landing being printed 1494. We know by letters patent, granted to Cabot on March 5, 1496, that 1494 is a mistake. In the Grajales pamphlet, the landing is stated to have been made "on the 24th of June, in the morning." The month, Mr. Harrisse thinks, is incorrect, and for the following reasons: When John Cabot returned to England he gave a brief report of his voyage, which Lorenzo Pasqualigo wrote out and sent to his brothers in Venice, and the date is Aug. 23, 1497. Subsequently, other news of the same purport was sent by Raimondo di Soncino to the Duke of Milan. These reports are of Aug. 24 and Dec. 18, 1497. It looks as if John Cabot was actually in London on the 10th of August. Now, it must have taken some days for him to travel from Bristol, where his little ship had landed, to London. That the close of August seems to be about the date of his coming home to Bristol is reasonable. We may then work backward to the other important date, that of his discovery.

Mr. Winsor thus describes the little ship, the Matthew: "A mere cockboat in our modern eyes, (which for some weeks had been buffeting the sea, with an average speed of forty to fifty miles a day.)" The ship's crew consisted of eighteen men. If the Matthew left Bristol early in May, the voyage to and fro was a remarkably quick one. It only occupied fifty-two days. The delays must have been many. Nor should it be forgotten, says Mr. Winsor, that "in ranging an unknown and dangerous shore only a moderate speed could have been maintained. How could all this have been accomplished?" Mr. Harrisse comments on "the limited time which the alleged landfall on June 24 leaves to Cabot before his return to England." Granted that on her return the Matthew hurried on with favorable winds, helped by the Gulf Stream, on the outward trip winds and currents must have been dead against him. Mr. Harrisse thinks, then, that the date when Cabot landed, or even saw the land, heretofore believed to have been the 24th of June, is in the highest degree improbable.

As to the landfall, or the spot first sighted, that too, is a mooted question. The first cartographical mention of the transatlantic discoveries is found in a planosphere "executed between June and August, 1500, by Juan de la Cosa, the owner and master of Columbus's flagship during her first voyage across the Atlantic Ocean." On the northern portion of an unbroken sea line la Cosa has placed "a continuous line of British flags." To the south of this northern coast there is inscribed, "Mar descubierta por ingleses," and to the north, "Cabo de Ynglaterra," to be translated, "Sea discovered by the English" and "the Cape of England."

Mr. Harrisse, whose research is indefatigable, tells how, in 1498, Pedro de Ayala wrote from London to Ferdinand and Isabella that he possessed the mappa mundi which Cabot "had brought with him, and that he would send it to their Majesties." There can be no doubt that la Cosa was fairly well informed, although there is absence in his map of degrees of latitude and longitude. We cannot determine which of the two, the "sea discovered by the English" or "the Cape of England" was the first to be discovered. The data are confusing. We are no better off when, twenty-five years later, a Spanish map was made, showing the northern region of America. On it may be read: "Baccalaos," "The Codfish Country," and "Tierra del Labrador," or the "Land of Labor."

Perhaps most of the confusion arose from the fact that John Cabot's son Sebastian, who appropriated to himself the merit of the discovery of the American Continent made by his father, committed blunders. It is possible he perpetuated these errors in order to benefit himself. For some time Labrador, it was supposed, was first sighted by John Cabot, but Sebastian made it out that Cape Breton was the place.

Where Mr. Harrisse is particularly interesting is in his defense of Spain. It has always been alleged that the Spanish Government in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries falsified the records and "that chart makers were prohibited, even under penalty of death, from making on maps any geographical data of the kind. This theory I myself believed in to a degree when I commenced studying American cartography thirty-four years ago, and even subsequently. It is, nevertheless, erroneous in every respect." But the de la Cosa map gives the English sovereignty over the North, indicating it by the display of English flags. Up to 1524, no Spanish ship ever sailed north of the Carolinas. It was only in 1541 that Charles V. commissioned Ares de Sea to sail north, and to see "what Jacques Cartier had discovered in the country of Canada." Mr. Harrisse is positive that Spain made and distributed her maps. How would it have been possible, even had she so wished, to keep secret her expeditions to new lands? The world was then ablaze, in search of adventures—and money and fame were to be won.

"Sebastian Cabot was an unmitigated charlatan," writes Mr. Harrisse, and he falsified his maps or his words, ignoring his father's claims, so as to advance himself with the King of England. Maybe it was not so much Spain that was to be kept off as France. The author of the article in The Forum thinks that the location of the landfall at Cape Breton was an afterthought of Sebastian Cabot. Unfortunately John Cabot left little or nothing descriptive of his first voyage on which authentic data can be based. There is no certainty even about his having made the Labrador coast at first. Mr. Harrisse's conclusion is this:

"With our present sources of information, no one is warranted in asserting that John Cabot discovered the Continent of North America on June 24, 1497, and that his landfall was Cape Breton."

It is surprising, by the way, that neither Henry Cabot Lodge nor Mr. Harrisse in making their researches for light on John Cabot, his name and nationality, should have cited those convenient volumes bound in green cloth which are annually published by the municipalities of Venice and Genoa, and are known as city directories. They would have found that there are certain worthy merchants, calling themselves by the name of "Caboto," living in Genoa, and that there are some persons known as "Gabote" residing in Venice, "Gabote" being the feminine plural form of the word.

Richard Eden in his "Decades of the New World," folio 255, says "Sebastiano Gabote" told him that when four years old he was taken to Venice by his father, returning to England while still very young, "whereby he was thought to have been born in Venice." Stow in his "Annals," under the year 1498, speaks of "Sebastian Gaboto a Genoas sonne, borne in Bristow, (Bristol.)"

This may not fix the birthplace of Sebastian Cabot, but it certainly seems to show that his name was Italian, with a reasonable supposition that his father was a Genoese or Venetian merchant.

Moreover, the first letter patent granted to the Cabots by Henry VII., March 5, 1496, reads to "John Gabote, citizen of Venice; to Lewes, Sebastian and Santius, sonnes of said John."

In the coming ceremonies in Bristol some shopkeeper of Venice or Genoa may arise to claim John Cabot as an ancestor, and establish pertinent proof of his descent much to the surprise of Messrs. Lodge and Harrisse.

Roman Finds in Silchester.

Ever since 1890 excavations have been made southwest of Reading, England, in the parish of Silchester, and the remains of the old Roman settlement of Callera Attrebatum have been brought to light. There have been found the indications of public edifices, temples, forum, residences, shops, traces of trades, and other evidences of the former existence of a purely civil community. The latest excavations have shown that there were dyers' works, furnaces, shops, and bleaching ground. There was also a very curious find of blade bones of sheep, from which numbers of ring counters had been cut, seemingly by a centre bit, and this indication of a turner's trade may in some degree account for the presence in other places of accumulations of these bones. Another interesting discovery was a tub well, which has been successfully brought out. One curious thing shown was that this well had its water carried off by means of wooden logs, which were bored, and the sections of this piping were secured by iron collars.

Finds of glass, pottery, bones, metal articles, and coins have been frequent. Roman wood relics, from the perishable character of the material, are of great rarity, but what was certainly a chair leg of hard wood has turned up. One thing very curious is a fragment of glass of many colors, and a fragment of Egyptian porphyry. There is a handsome whiteware bottle, with neck vased, showing that the Romans did not always use Samian ware.

How a Parthenon Inscription Was Spelled Out.

That Sphinx is always propounding her riddles—and there was but one Oedipus ever born. Old Time, with his posers, always is pumblechooking you, and like Pip, your answers are halting or insufficient. Try to be overprompt, and you are pretty sure to blunder.

Go to the Museum of Natural History in Central Park, look at, say, only two or three Indian objects in a case, and try to determine, not their origin, but simply their use. Only say in plain English "that tool was made for such and such an exact purpose," and then, providing you are right, your fame as an archaeologist will be most splendidly established. Read Prof. Ernst Grosse's "The Beginnings of Art," and you will feel humiliated as to the little you do know. You need not, however, personally upbraid yourself, for you may be positive that your ignorance is general and universal.

Then attempt classical work, as the reading of an inscription in Greek and Latin, cut on the tomb or stela—how innumerable are the difficulties! It may be plain sailing for the first word or two, but then there comes a provoking spale, and all is surmise. Your connecting link was severed maybe a thousand or more years ago. You may spend months making out that missing letter or syllable or word. It does seem savoring of arrogance when a learned Hellenist of 1897 will absolutely brazen it out, insisting that the original Greek stonecutter of 250 B. C. made a mistake himself, not being up in his spelling. A pretty bit of work, of almost a cryptographic kind, Mr. Eugene Andrews tells of in the June Century. On one of the ruined faces of the Parthenon, under the metopes, or the spaces between the triglyphs, there is a series of large and small holes cut, just visible from below. The large holes once held supposedly bronze shields, but between the places for the shields there are the smaller holes.

These small holes were once used to keep in place the letters of an inscription. Now, what were these letters? How are they to be spelled out from these nail-hole indications?

That was the task Mr. Andrews undertook. The holes were at a height forty-five feet from the ground, and here and there there were marks of bullets dating back from 1687, when they were fired by the Turks. Having, by means of a rope and cross-piece, scaled the position, Mr. Andrews, thus suspended, began by making the necessary squeeze, and it was slow work, taking many weeks. With his mold of hardened paper, finally the exact plaster cast was obtained. Next came the real cryptogramic business of deciphering from the holes what were the exact letters which had once been held in place.

Generally, it was believed that the letters would spell out "Alexander, the Son of Philip, and the Greeks, except the Lacedaemonians, from the Barbarians who inhabit Asia." Supposedly the son of Philip had presented the Parthenon, with 300 suits of armor, a portion of his booty. But the space occupied by the inscription, it was evident, contained many more letters than were used to express the Alexander phrase.

Most cleverly Mr. Andrews set to work. If he did a little guessing at first, he soon dropped into the matter-of-fact, philosophical, slow, and sure elucidation of the holes. Letter by letter, word by word, the great old stone primer was spelled out. Of course there were many difficulties and it was not plain sailing. In one case, the old Greek stone driller had made a mistake with his holes but corrected them afterward, and so in the one same place there were two series of holes. Distinctions between the Greek "T" and "Y," as far as the holes went, made some confusion. Taking, however, nothing for granted, at last a large part of the inscription was cleared up. As Mr. Andrews explains it, "more than half yet remains to be read, but with so many letters at our command, the deciphering goes fast and the rest is soon intelligible."

What does the inscription tell about after all? It is a little of a come down. It had nothing to do with Alexander, but recalled the commemoration of a statue to that cruel and possibly insane Nero, in which one Novius figures. The year of the placing of the inscription by conjecture is 60 or 61 B. C.

It was believed by the Athenians that Nero was to pay them a visit, and they wanted to honor him, but he did not come. He was to have been in Greece in 64, but once more his visit was postponed. Then he burned Rome, and ransacked Greece and robbed her of her treasures, so as to embellish his own imperial city. When he did come to Greece the people had learned what a monster he was, and they hated him. Mr. Andrews writes that no trace of stain or weathering indicates that the letters were long in place.

It is quite probable that the inscription was torn down by the Greeks themselves. This most interesting article in the June Century, with its many careful illustrations, thus concludes: "But the holes remained, and at last have told to our inquisitive century the story of how a proud people, grown servile, did a shameful thing and were sorry afterward." And poor Greece! she has been so often tricked.

Books in Old Silk Bindings.

One comes across silk bindings at times in the book stalls, not exposed outside in the trays, to rain and snow, but tucked away in the inner shelves, and in strange, uncongenial company. They still bear the stamp of a faded gentility, a je ne sais quoi air. There are gleams of what were once ruddy-colored silk bindings, for how otherwise would they have decked the Books of Beauty, or the Amulet or the Keepsakes, or the Friendship's Offerings of sixty years ago?

Handle gently these remains of what were once handsome books, for they still retain a reminiscence of their former prettiness. They are or they belong to precisely the class that sweet gentleman, Oliver Wendell Holmes called "his dear, dead girls of the past." Indulge in your sentimentality if you are not a cynic, for if you disdain them you are worse than a misanthropist—in fact, a literary cad.

Leading publishers in the first thirty years of this century—the Longmans, the Smith & Elders, the Ackermanns, the Westley & Darisses, the Jenningses, the Chaplins—issued these books, and were very proud of them.

Ruffle the golden-edged leaves, and you will find that many of the pages bear thumb marks. You may approach the volume to your nose, and recall Charles Lamb, "How beautiful to a genuine lover of reading are the sullied leaves and wornout appearance, nay, the very odor (beyond Russia.)" You will be sure to find some faint fragrance, for it is on record that binders in those days would drop attar of rose or musk in their paste. But then, again, the Keepsake found a place on the table in the boudoir adjacent to the bottle of perfume. As to the smudge, that happened in this way: After my lady's hair had been dressed, and she, in grand toilet, had gone to the ball, the soubrette purloined the pretty volume and left the imprint of her pomatum'd thumb on the glossy leaf.

Examine the old steel engravings—but look first, as a precaution, at the index of illustrations. Then you will find that several prints are missing, and you will be positive that some Grangeriser has looted or scalped the poor old thing. Note the diaphonous beauties, their decorative hair, the graceful furn of the scarf, the august turban, the rather short waist, and the general languorous manner.

Perchance you may come across a Turner, with his magical sunset, his mother of pearl sea, all condensed, so as to adapt itself to the size of a page. You will read, too, such names on the margin of the engravings as Sir Thomas Lawrence, Wilkie, Mulready, Boaden, Liversage, Newton, (remember that Mr. Avery gave a Newton picture the other day to the Boston Museum,) and there is Leslie, too. Some of these names of artists we have quite forgotten to-day. The subjects treated you might deem insignificant, but you ought to understand the cleverness of the steel engraver of that time, for we rather contemptuously pooh-pooh him to-day, keeping him for the embellishment of the banknote, the stock certificate, and the matter-of-fact coupon. If you are not hidebound you will be obliged to acknowledge how perfect was the presswork, and that the fine mechanical results of handwork we do not and cannot carry out in 1897.

Look over the text, and be in no hurry about it. You may find plenty of what the French call "minauderie"—pretty smirkings, if you will so translate it—and much that we designate as padding. The stories are often ultra-romantic or over-sentimental, but every now and then you will come across something which is startlingly effective. They do say that there are needy men of letters (prowlers, they call them,) who appropriate such material of sixty years ago, and recook or rehash these old things and give them modern flavor, spice, and garnish, and serve them up to-day as quite new dishes.

Mrs. Norton edited some of these fine

books, and there were ever so many people, well remembered now, who earned their guineas by writing for these special volumes. You had to be a somebody then to be admitted into this elegant inner temple. Grub-street was tabooed. If you were one of the accepted, you might dance with a Countess at Almacks and a dowager would acknowledge your acquaintance. Did not Thackeray make something of a début in just such a pink-silk bound volume, despite his book on Snobs? And very pretty verse did he write, and married it neatly to a picture.

Think now of the massive Thomas Babington Macaulay sending to one of these fashionable volumes a ballad, which he called "The Armada," and in it were these splendid lines:

"Many a light fishing bark put out to pry
along the coast,
And with loose rein and bloody spur, rode
inland many a post.
With his white hair unbonneted, the stout
old Sheriff comes;
Behind him march the halberdiers, before
him sound the drums."

That was the time when Barry Cornwall was at his best, and poor Proctor has been very much snubbed of late. Coleridge was a contributor, and so were Bulwer and poor L. E. L. How her star has waned since then! Sometimes an old song of Thomas Haynes Bayly is dug out of an ancient music book, and then we smile in a condescending way. Aubrey de Vere wrote verses then, made his début, and some harsh critics called him at that very time "lackadaisical," which early dictum remains pretty much in force to-day, but he had a name with a romantic sound to it, and there was a handle to it besides, and so he was an engaging card. How the Lollahs, Leonoras, Lauras, Julias, glided about in those days, with their Oriental sisters, the Guinares and Zobeides, and how incessantly they unburdened or unbosomed themselves with a poignant "Alas!"

Do we honestly make much better books to-day? Think of that blessed time, when you didn't care a penny for the hypnotic, the psychological, or the thought-transference twaddle. Think, too, of the happiness of that period, when the detective imbroglio had not even been discovered.

Just as likely the short-story book of 1950 will be tossed aside by those who are to come after us. There may be now and then the prig of the future who, when our language has undergone a change, will dwell for a moment on our short stories, trying to fathom the dialect found in it, but will turn up his nose at the bad make-up of the volume.

Librarians in Council.

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE THIS MONTH IN PHILADELPHIA—PAPERS TO BE READ.

A gathering of unusual interest in the book and library world will be the coming annual conference of the American Library Association, in Philadelphia, beginning Monday, the 21st of this month, and continuing through Friday of that week. Among the many features which will make this convention one of unusual interest are the coming of age of the association this year, the extra post-conference to be held at the close of the Philadelphia meetings at the Delaware Water Gap, and the departure of a large delegation of American librarians to attend the international library conference in London during July.

These three important meetings will give librarians and all interested in that work plenty of activity this year, and it is a significant fact in showing the growing interest in libraries and library methods that each of these meetings will be better attended than any similar ones in the past. About seventy-five librarians, with their families, will make the European trip, and it will be the first time that America has been so well represented in an international library convention held in a foreign land. But this meeting comes after the purely American one in Philadelphia, and for the present the attention of librarians is directed to this, which will celebrate the twenty-first birthday of the American Library Association. The programme contains a large number of persons prominently known in the library world, and not a phase of interest in library work will be left undiscussed during the week.

The conference will not, however, consist entirely of papers and arguments, for librarians are as socially inclined as other individuals, who, perhaps, do not devote so much of their time to books, and the Philadelphia committee has provided many attractive social and sight-seeing features. Mr. John Thomson of the Free Library of Philadelphia is Chairman of this committee. The visitors will be cordially welcomed, and every facility will be given for the inspection of places of interest, in addition to libraries and historical points.

One of the features will be a public meeting, the first time in the history of the association that such has been held at the annual conferences. This will come on Tuesday evening, June 22, in the Drexel Institute, and addresses will be made by Melvil Dewey of the New York Library School at Albany, F. M. Crunden, Prof. Albert H. Smyth, and others. Dr. William Pepper, former Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, will open the conference Monday evening in the large hall of the university. Tuesday morning will be devoted to reports from the different committees and the annual report of the President, William H. Brett of the Cleveland Public Library. The afternoon exercises will be of more than ordinary interest, as several papers will be read on the books of the year, and when this subject is touched upon, the discussions are sharp and animated, and many of our popular books come in for severe librarian raps. Miss Mary S. Cutler, Vice Director of the New York State Library, will preside over this book discussion. Mr. J. N. Larned will read a paper on the historical books, Miss Caroline M. Hewins of Hartford will take children's books, a subject with which she is thoroughly familiar; Miss Hannah P. James of Wilkesbarre will have the fine arts, and Miss Helen E. Haines of this city will discuss the novels of the year.

Some of the meetings of the following days will be divided into sections, arranged for advanced and elementary library discussions. This is the first time such a step has been necessary, but the growth of the association has rendered it obligatory for the convenience of the delegates. Some of the more prominent librarians who will read papers or speak at these meetings are Dr. J. S. Billings of the New York Public Library, who will show the plans for its building, and tell something of the methods thus far arranged; Wilberforce Eames of the Lenox Library, who will have for his subject the care of maps, newspapers, and rare books; Dr. Ernest C. Richardson of Princeton, who will read a paper on the survival of the fittest among books; George H. Baker, librarian of Columbia University; C. W. Andrews of the John Crerar Library, Chicago; Miss Eleanor B. Woodruff of the Pratt Institute Library, Brooklyn.

One of the interesting subjects will be college library work, and among those who will treat of its different phases will be William L. Fletcher, Amherst; George W. Harris, Cornell; Alfred C. Potter, Harvard, and C. Alexander Nelson, Columbia. The topic of traveling libraries will also receive considerable attention.

Under the management of Mr. George A. Macbeth, trustee of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburg, the Trustees' Section will be reorganized and placed on a permanent basis, thus bringing into closer relationship the governing body and the working force of the library, and giving an increased interest in the success of the work.

It is expected that the Philadelphia conference will be one of great interest and value, as questions of the future policy of the American Library Association will be considered, especially with regard to increase of membership, representative membership, reincorporation under the laws of the United States, and the establishment of a permanent headquarters for the display and preservation of the publications and property of the association.

A reception and concert will be held Wednesday evening in Drexel Institute, and the annual election of officers will take place Thursday morning.

The association has at present over 700 members, practically every library in the country being represented in its membership. William H. Brett is President. The Vice Presidents are Henry L. Elmendorf, James K. Hosmer of Minneapolis, and Miss Hannah P. James, Wilkesbarre; Secretary, Rutherford P. Hayes, State Library Commissioner of Ohio; Treasurer, Charles K. Bolton, Brookline Public Library.

The post-conference at the Delaware Water Gap will be chiefly in the nature of a social meeting of librarians, and will be continued for one week. Several papers on literary topics, however, will be given. The European delegation will go by two steamers, the first section leaving Boston on the Cephalonia Saturday, June 26, and the second party sailing one week later on the Candia.

Book and Art Sales.

At a recent sale in London was an excessively rare genuine first quarto edition of Shakespeare's "Excellent History of the Merchant of Venice," printed by J. Roberts in 1600. It measures 7¼ inches by 5½ inches. It is without question the best copy known, and the price paid for it, £315, the highest yet obtained for this play. The last fine copy sold occurred in the Cosens sale of 1880, realising £270; another copy, with a small hole through one leaf, fetched $146 in June, 1894; and the Hazlitt copy, sold in the previous year, a large one, but with one leaf in fac simile, realised £90. George Daniel's copy was knocked down in 1864 for £90 15s., at that time regarded as a very high figure. As an illustration of how the value of this quarto play has advanced since the early part of the century, it may be mentioned that in 1815 and 1818 two excellent copies realized £9 9s. and £22 1s., respectively.

Among rare old vellum and miniature books was the Horae Beatae Mariae Virginis, a fifteenth-century manuscript on vellum, written by a French scribe, with twenty-four small miniatures in the margins of the calendar, thirty large paintings, with many marginal decorations and illuminated initials, all very finely painted and richly illuminated, £100; another of the same period, also by a French scribe, every page having a side border of rich ornamentation, fifteen large miniatures and nine smaller ones in the text, surrounded by borders of fleurs-de-lis, &c., £62; and another of the sixteenth century, finely written in an Italian hand, in clear, open Roman characters in black, blue, and gold, with several hundred large and small painted and illuminated ornamental initials, and twelve highly finished miniatures, £59—the three foregoing in octavo size; Evangeliarum, a fifteenth-century manuscript on vellum, in large Gothic characters, with painted and illuminated emblems of each Apostle, £49; Heures a l'Usaige de Rome, printed upon vellum, by Simon Vostre, in August, 1498, with nineteen fine full-page woodcuts, capitals painted and illuminated, £78, to a well-known American collector. Horae Baetae Mariae Virginis, a fifteenth-century manuscript on vellum, by a French scribe, with six large and finely painted miniatures within richly illuminated borders, £104.

The other notable books sold in London were: Robert Burns, "Poems, Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect," 1786, a fine copy of the Kilmarnock edition, with the autograph of David McCree, £86; W. Shakespeare, "The First Parte of the True and Honourable History of the Life of Sir John Oldcastle, the Good Lord Cobham," 1600, the first edition of this spurious play, excessively rare, £37; E. Spenser, "Complaints," 1591, first edition, £20; the "Faerie Queene," 1596, and "Colin Clouts Come Home Againe," 1595, both first editions, in one volume, £21; the Bible, translated into English by Myles Coverdale, and printed at Antwerp by J. Van Metern for Grafton & Whitchurch, 1525, £93; "Nova Legenda Angliae," printed by Wynkyn de Worde, 1516, £41; "Vitae Patrum," translated by Caxton and printed at his press in Westminster by De Worde, 1495, £59; "Cronycle of England," printed at St. Albans in 1483, a portion only of the extremely rare original edition, £49; another edition of the same work, printed by Wynkyn de Worde, 1502, defective, but otherwise a fairly good copy, £30; George Meredith, "Poems," 1851, the rare first edition, a presentation copy, £12 15s.; J. Milton, "Poems," 1645, first edition, £20; Molière, "Les Oeuvres," Paris, 1666, a fine copy of the extremely rare first edition, £61; a copy of the edition of 1674, in seven volumes, revised by Molière himself two months before his death, £61; Racine, "Mithridate," 1673, uncut and unique as such, £20 10s; L. Sterne, "Tristram Shandy," 1765-7, uncut, in the original boards, very rare in this condition, £20 10s; L. Sterne, "A Sentimental Journey," 1768, also uncut and of the first edition, £22; Edinburgh University Magazaine, 1871, No. 1 to 4, (all published,) and containing some of R. L. Stevenson's earliest literary efforts, £11 5s.; R. L. Stevenson, "On the Thermal Influence of Forest," 1873, presentation copy from the author, £14; A. and C. Tennyson, "Poems by Two Brothers," 1827, first edition, £15 10s.; R. L. Stevenson, "The Pentland Rising," 1866, first edition, in the original green wrappers, £13; "The English Spy," with designs by Robert Cruikshank, in the original boards, uncut, £18, and Burton's "Arabian Nights," with the supplement, 1885-8, £27.

Military and naval medals were disposed of lately in London, and brought large prices. A Peninsula gold cross, awarded to Lieut. Col. Robert Macara, brought £360; a small gold medal, awarded the same officer, £76; a Victoria Cross, £330; a gold medal, given to Admiral Dornett in 1794, £140; Lord St. Vincent's medal, £70; a handful of decorations, awarded to John Taylor, captain of the forecastle of one of her Majesty's ships, all for "conspicuous gallantry," with the Legion of Honor, £100.

Snuff boxes will bring tall prices. At a recent sale in London many fine ones were disposed of. An oblong gold box, with rounded ends, with blue enamel medallion and souvenir in diamonds, brought 185 guineas; an early Louis XVI. oval gold box, with enamel of the Abbé de la Croix by Petitto, 78 guineas; a Louis XVI. oval box, enameled with six panels in brilliant colors, representing domestic subjects, after Chardin, £120; a Louis XV. oblong gold specimen, £150; another, decorated with basketwork, chased in high relief, 155 guineas; an oblong Louis XV. gold box, beautifully enameled, £300; a Louis XVI. oval gold box, with enamel of Anthony and Cleopatra, from Henri Rochefort's collection, 140 guineas; a Louis XV. gold oblong specimen, with the marriage of the Dauphin, £220; another, with highly finished circular gauches by Degault, 250 guineas; a Louis XVI. oblong gold box, decorated after Boucher, 355 guineas; another Louis XVI. sample, with enameled medallion of Leda and the Swan, from the Emperor of Brazil's collection, 540 guineas, and an octagonal-shaped gold box of the same period, of beautiful workmanship, 520 guineas.

The word colorings the ordinary auctioneer must lavish on the pictures he wants to sell is portion of a vocabulary which he is the master of. When he comes to dispose of old wines, his patter is equally rich. A very large lot of Burnay port, (that singular drink Englishmen adhere to as they do to Magna Charta,) was sold the other day in London. Supposably the Jubilee year will make way with much that is called "crusted" port. The auctioneer called his various brands of port "fruity," "well bred," "beautifully rich," "delicate," "amazingly rich," "aristocratic," "ample-bodied," "antique," and "affluent." The wine was in pipes. The highest prices of the sales were realized for a parcel of wine marked A. A. F. over P. G., known as the Prince of Wales's wine, on account of its having been selected for his Royal Highness's use by the King of Portugal during his visit to that country. The wine, which was of extreme age, and described as quite a curiosity, sold at £92 to £84, but these prices are considerably below those realized at the 1894 sale, when as much as £110 per pipe was paid. Think of an amphitrion offering wines which bore such fine names as "The Señor Goncalvez Regoa Quinta de Pilarella," or the "Señor Arnaldo de Souza Quinta da Plumbeira!" There would be indeed all the necessary flavorings, but "good wine requires no bush."

The tiptop prices for Turners were reached in London at the sale of the pictures of the late Sir John Pender. There were four Turners, which had cost Sir John Pender £8,000. They brought £30,345. Taking former prices, in 1875 "The Grand Canal," Mendel sale, was sold for 7,000 guineas; 1887, "Antwerp," Graham sale, 6,500 guineas; 1890, "Sheerness," Wells sale, 7,100 guineas; 1891, "Walton Bridges," Essex sale, 7,100 guineas; 1895, "Helvoetsluys," J. Price sale, 6,400 guineas. In two instances these figures were exceeded on Saturday. The highest price was paid for the scene on the Northumberland coast known as "Wreckers." It was obtained direct from the artist by Mr. Elhanan Bicknell, at whose sale in 1863 it realized 1,890 guineas. It is generally considered as a companion picture, as regards merit and value, to the "Rockets and Blue Lights," which, in the Goldsmid sale of last year realized 3,700 guineas, and astonishment was very general when on Saturday it finally fell at the record price of 7,600 guineas. The next highest price was paid for the celebrated "Mercury and Herse." It had cost Sir John Pender £2,000. Bidding started at 3,000 guineas, and it was sold for 7,500 guineas. The two other Turners realized even more surprising prices—"The State Procession, bearing Giovanni Bellini's Pictures to the Church of the Redeemer, Venice," 28 inches by 44 inches, exhibited at the Academy of 1841, formerly in the Richard Hemming collection and engraved by J. T. Willmore, 7,000 guineas, and "Venice: The Giudeca, Santa Maria della Salute, and San Giorgio Maggiore," 24 inches by 36 inches, exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1841, and from the collection of E. Bicknell, who paid 250 guineas for it, and at whose sale in 1863 it realized £1,655. On Saturday it started at 3,000 guineas, and fell at 6,800 guineas. A Copley, "The Daughters of George III.," brought 800 guineas. Landseers are capricious. Sometimes of late their prices have lowered. At this sale Landseer's "Lost Sheep," sold in 1863 for 2,300 guineas, brought 3,000 guineas. John Phillips's "La Gloria; a Spanish Wake," brought £5,000. An Alma Tadema was sold for 760 guineas. It was a picture 50x69 inches. A Rosa Bonheur, "Cattle and Landscape," 25x39 inches, brought 1,500 guineas, and a Troyon, "The Heights of Surennes," 1,700 guineas.

In antique bronzes there were sold a statuette of Jupiter, standing, holding fulmen and long sceptre, Roman work of good style, 7¼ inches high, 50 guineas; statuette of Apollo, standing, wearing wreath of laurel and carrying a quiver, Gallo-Roman work of exceedingly good style and finely patinated, 6½ inches high, 92 guineas; statuettes of Venus and Cupid, the goddess wearing lofty diadem, with mirror in the right hand, Roman work of good style, with fine dark green patina, 7½ inches, 58 guineas; statuette of Venus or Spes, wearing chiton draped over left shoulder, the hair arranged in curls over forehead, Etruscan work of fine style, 4½ inches high, 68 guineas; a mask of a marine deity, possibly Scylla, in very bold relief, winged, the eyebrows of silver inlaid, 3½ inches in diameter, 200 guineas. This remarkable piece of the finest Graeco-Roman work was found at Pompeii, and doubtless formed the termination of the handle of a bronze vase.

At the Hotel Drouot, in Paris, the following notable pictures of modern French painters were disposed of: Landscape by Corot, 16,500f.; "Spring," Charles Daubigny, 20,000f.; "Armenian Merchants," Decamps, 15,500f.; "Lion and Crocodile," Eugène Delacroix, 18,000f.; "The Convulsionists of Tangier," 38,900f.; "The Temple of Love," Diaz, 22,500f.; "The Gorges of La Chiffa," Eugène Fromentin, 56,000f.; "The Quarrel," Isabey, 10,600f.; "Punchinello with the Rose," Meissonier, 43,000f.; "The Mountains of Auvergne," Th. Rousseau, 34,000f.; "Chess Players," F. Roybet, 25,000f.; "Swans," Troyon, 20,000f. "A Forest Fire," a pastel by Jean F. Millet, sold for 17,000f.

Majolica does not to-day come often to the front. Among some notable examples sold at auction in London were a Gubbio dish, with the death of Cleopatra, richly lustered, by Fra Xanto, signed, and dated 1538, 10¼ inches in diameter, £190; another, with deep centre, painted, with Cupid holding a sphere on a yellow ground, rich arabesque borders, 8½ inches in diameter, £82.

A wonderful collection of old manuscripts associated with early English history was disposed of lately in London. The papers

belonged to the late Sir Thomas Phillips of Thirlestaine House. Among them were the original wardrobe book and jewel roll of King Edward II., a fine record on vellum of royal household affairs, with precious objects minutely described, which sold for £41; the original entry book of all warrants for grants made to various people during the reign of Charles II., from 1661 to 1682, with bookplate of Francis Gwin, £21; a lot of letters addressed to the Duke of Tyrconnel, and taken at the Battle of the Boyne, £45; a manuscript of the twelfth century, of the lives of St. Cuthbert and other Fathers of the Church, written by an English scribe, in a bold hand, with large painted capitals, a folio in the original boards, formerly belonging to the Monastery of Austin Friars, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and later in celebrated libraries, £117; the Proclamation against Excess in Apparell, issued by Queen Elizabeth, with her Majesty's autograph signature, £13 10s; a well-preserved manuscript of Euclid, thirteenth to fourteenth century, illustrated with carefully drawn diagrams, £41; a volume containing the original household book of Henry, Prince of Wales, son of James I., and entries relative to the banquet at Greenwich to Henry VIII., the drawing of the "survaye at the coronation of Queen Anne, wife of Richard III.," £13 10; a fourteenth century illuminated manuscript of the Higdeni Polychronicon, elaborately embellished in gold and colors, £80; one of the best existing manuscripts of Aristotle, illuminated by an Italian scribe of the fourteenth century, many of the ornamental initials containing portraits, £20; a manuscript with the autograph of Mary, Queen of Scots, dated from Tutbury Castle, 1585, appointing Jhean de Champnon to be her Chancellor and Keeper of Seals, £25 10s; a ninth century manuscript in Carlovingian characters, by different scribes, of Niccdemi Evangelium, £122; and the Vitae Sanctorum, eleventh to twelfth century, on vellum, written in a large hand and curiously illuminated, £105.

Among the medals sold in London at a recent auction there, the objects having belonged to the Montagu collection, were the Union of York and Lancaster, 1486, in gold, half-length figures of man (with wreath) and wife (crowned) facing, their right hands clasped, &c., fine and rare, but slightly burnished, £17 5s. This medal is supposed to commemorate the marriage of Henry VII. with Elizabeth of York. Protestant Safeguard, 1526, silver, bust of King Henry VIII.; nearly full-faced, hat with drapery looped under the brim, long hair, and short beard, an extremely rare medal of German work, £35. Battle of Nieuport, 1600, gold, siege of Fort St. Andrew; reverse, Prince Maurice on horseback to right, sword in hand, a beautiful medal of extreme rarity from the Voombergh sale, £41. Queen Elizabeth, in commemoration of her successful reign, 1602, silver, half-length figure of Queen, in rich dress, with small ruff and stiff collar, £25 10s Maurice, Prince of Orange, 1616, oval portrait medal, silver, by Passe, bareheaded bust of the Prince to right, in lace ruff, wearing decorative armor, of great rarity, £38; The Synod of Dort, 1619, gold, the Council assembled in the Chamber of the Doel at Dort, of great rarity, unpublished and presumed unique in this metal, £35; Earl of Essex, General of Parliamento," bust in armor, holding legend, "Pro Religione, lege, Rege, et Parliamento," bust in armor, holding sword, £37.

Benin is that God-forsaken country whose soil is drenched with blood. So all relics coming from there were probably steeped in gore. A number of objects recently captured by the English were disposed of in London, consisting of bronze gods, bells, all of which were used on sacrificial occasions when human victims were to be slaughtered. A large white tusk, with plaited carvings, one of the ornaments of the fetish shrines before which his Majesty wielded the power of Juju, was knocked down for 30 guineas; a bronze headpiece, of very ancient origin, found in the principal Juju compound, sold for 14 guineas; a brass bell, used on all sacrificial occasions, and freely drenched with blood after the sacrifices, went at 13 guineas; a large elephant tusk at 7 guineas, and a large bronze god, with helmet and sword, elaborately worked, fetched 14 guineas.

An interesting series of autographs, some of them letters, were sold in London. There was a letter from Robert Burns to Peter Hall, dated Mauchline, Oct. 1, 1788, criticising an "Address to Loch Lomond," said to have been written by the Rev. Dr. James Cirrie of Dalton, Dumfriesshire, £25; a long and interesting autograph unpublished letter from John Evelyn to Samuel Pepys, Deptford, Oct. 4, 1680, in reference to additions and corruptions of the English language, £10 10s.; a very fine letter of Rubens, dated Antwerp, Nov. 19, 1626, in reference to political events of the day, £26, and a letter of Charles II. to the Marquis of Sanda, the Portuguese Ambassador, dated April 17, 1666, a beautiful specimen, with silks and seals intact, £24 10s.

In fine old porcelain there was a sale in London where much good Dresden, Chelsea, and Sèvres porcelain was on the catalogue. An old Dresden group of a harlequin and lady, with a bird cage, 7 inches high—31 guineas; an oviform Chelsea vase, blue, white, and gold, with terminal winged female figure handles, 14 inches high, of rare form, 52 guineas; a pair of Chelsea candelabra, with seated figures of lady and gentleman, 12½ inches high, 63 guineas; a pair of white and gold scroll candelabra, with large seated figures of a girl and cupid, branches, 11½ inches high, 60 guineas; a pair of larger ditto, with groups of a panther, stag, and hounds, 15½ inches high, 90 guineas; a pair of oviform spa vases, mounted with Louis XVI. foliage handles and bands of arabesque foliage and festoons of flowers, 24 inches high, 63 guineas; a pair of Louis XVI. ormolu candelabra, chased with festoons of laurel, mounted with large old Dresden porcelain figures of swans, from the Dowager Duchess of Montrose's collection, 68 guineas; a Louis XVI. clock by F. Berthoud, and a pair of candelabra en suite, from the collection of Cardinal Fesch, 85 guineas, and a pair of large oviform Sèvres vases, marbled gros-bleu ground, each with an oval medallion, signed J. Favelot, 1868, 26 inches high, presented by President Grévy in 1879, 25 guineas.

Hunting in Scandinavia.

MR. CHAPMAN'S INTERESTING VOLUME RELATING HIS EXPERIENCE.*

For the last sixteen years the author of "Wild Norway" has often visited Scandinavia, and, in the enjoyment of special advantages, has taken a wider field than that possessed by the usual Anglo-Norseman sportsman. He has been afield with rod, gun, rifle, and in this most interesting volume tells of the reindeer, the elk, and all the winged game to be found in Norway, or in the divide between that country and Sweden. As a devotee of hunting, Mr. Abel Chapman describes his experiences acquired in the wild lands of Western Europe, since his inclinations have led him from Southern Spain to the extreme north of Scandinavia.

One physical fact about Norway is this: "One half of the country lies at an elevation of 2,000 feet and upward, and the cultivated area is thus very small. Man holds under his sway for agricultural purposes not 3 per cent. of the land, 67½ per cent. being unproductive field." It will thus be seen that small as Norway looks on the map, it is a big country to tackle. For it is all "hunting" with the exception of an insignificant 3 per cent; there is no break in the wilds, and no obstruction to the hunter, such as corn-growing, cattle, and cultivation offer in more normal lands.

Extent of country counting for a great deal, nevertheless, Mr. Chapman says that every head of game in Norway can only be brought to bag by the maximum of labor. Trout fishing hardly counts, as trout are still fairly abundant. Salmon fishing is supposed to still yield very fine sport, which it does, but Norsk salmon rents cost a great deal of money, and it is calculated that every pound of salmon caught by the Englishman costs about 20 shillings.

As to small game, there are five kinds of grouse, the capercailzie, blackcock, hazel grouse, willow grouse, and ptarmigan, but owing to the difficulties of access and the nature of the fields, grouse shooting is "three times as hard work as it is in England, while the bag is by no means large." The best grouse shooting is in Norland and its islands.

Hunting large game demands "infinite sacrifices." Mr. Chapman writes: "None but the hardier sort should essay the forest hunting—the men who count no cost, and are careless of hardships, hard work, rough living, and disappointments without end." Among the big game, reindeer gives the best results, not because reindeer are easier to shoot, but because "being met in herds and on open mountain tops, the deer will often afford two, three, or more shots at a single stalk."

When stalking reindeer in Ryfike during one day Mr. Chapman killed six deer in almost as many consecutive shots, and all save the first one "at long ranges and full gallop." The weight of the largest reindeer being 450 pounds, the total of dead game represented on that occasion about two tons of meat. This would seem to be an unnecessary slaughter, but the meat was distributed, people coming sixty miles across the mountains and going home contented "for the sake of the hundred-weight of venison which each carried off on his back." For days this gory traffic continued, until not an ounce of meat remained. One peculiar trait of the reindeer is that it seems to take "a midday siesta." This sleep lasts from one to two hours, and Mr. Chapman writes that he never saw reindeer neglact it. In describing reindeer stalking, the author says:

"Both his haunts and his habits combine to place him among the best of all beasts of the chase. For he feeds day and frequents open fields, where he is ever amove, and that in full view, from dawn to dusk, save for one hour or possibly two at midday, when the hunter will be well advised to share his rest. The reindeer never hides in scrub or dense forest, as does the elk. * * * There is but little climbing and still less of the creeping and serpentine progression usually associated with "stalking" though it is often necessary to worm over an open bit or to crawl a few yards to gain a shelter or cross a skyline."

In the forest of Furudal in Inderöen elk are found. We confuse in the United States elk with moose. The Scandinavian elk resembles closely our own moose. The hunt for the elk, as the author describes it, was a long one, the animal being sometimes tracked by a dog in leash. The spoor permits the native hunter to find him and follow him, and these Norse trackers never make any mistakes.

The first two elk killed by Mr. Chapman he shot "right and left"—which was an uncommon achievement.

"Elk hunting combines to the fullest degree the joint powers of dog and man. Each must depend upon the other. But another qualification is required beyond these. One learns rapidly to interpret signs and the mind of his hound; but these alone are of minor value unless construed by the aid of that lexicon of woodcraft, that is written as spoor. * * * In power of nose dog and elk appear about equal. Under the most favorable conditions, either will scent the other (elk or man) up to three miles. * * * Take the elk outside of the forest, find him in the open field, and the elk becomes an almost certain prey."

The weight of a large bull elk Mr. Chapman estimates to be 1,200 pounds—the head, horns, and skin of the neck weighing 88 pounds. The space of the antlers was 46 inches, length, along inside curve, 28 inches, and there were 15 spears.

Mr. Chapman presents some quite original remarks on the migration of birds, as noted by him in his ornithological observations. There are small birds which he sees in their flights, migratory birds possible, which, he declares, are neither "built nor engined" for long journeyings. "No one who has watched their feeble, flickering flight in midsea can believe it, yet, on the other hand, we have confronting us the solid fact that thrice in every year these tiny creatures do traverse England from end to end." How account for such feebly winged birds taking such extended migrations and in safety? Mr. Chapman believes that as these birds travel very far above the level of the earth, at great altitudes, there is less air resistance and more buoyancy in a rarefied atmosphere. These altered conditions, with favoring wind strata, enable the feebler and shorter-winged birds to cover very much longer distances.

Describing the alertness of the elk, the author attributes his instantaneous appreciation of sound to the fact that "the broad, palmated antlers of the elk serve to concentrate the least vibration of sound waves and direct them into the cavernous ear behind."

"Wild Norway" is excellent in every way, and it gives a capital idea of what are the experiences of a thorough sportsman and highly trained naturalist. The many illustrations add to the value of the volume.

*WILD NORWAY. With Chapters on Spitsbergen, Denmark, &c. By Abel Chapman. Illustrated. New York: Edward Arnold. $5.

The Opening of Famous Tombs

DEAN FARRAR WRITES OF THE BURIAL PLACES OF DANTE, MILTON, ELIZABETH, AND OTHERS.

In a recent number of The Forum, F. W. Farrar, Dean of Canterbury Cathedral, writes of the tombs of great writers and rulers which have been opened since the time of burial, and among other interesting statements makes the following:

Of the three greatest poets of the Christian world—Dante, Shakespeare, and Milton—Shakespeare alone has escaped the indignity of disinterment. This is due, beyond all doubt, to the energetic warning and curse which, with prophetic insight, he recorded on his tombstone:

> Good frend, for Jesus sake, forbeare
> To digg the dust encloased here;
> Blest be ye man that spares these stones,
> And curst be he that moves my bones.

The temptation to try and look once more on the dead lineaments of that immortal countenance has, I believe, been at times very strong. It has been resisted only because no one cared to incur the anathema which the poet pronounced against any one who should dare to violate his earthly rest by tampering with his mortal remains.

But Dante has not escaped. He was buried at San Francesco, in Ravenna, but, on the expulsion from Ravenna of his patron, Guido Novello da Polenta, his remains "were with difficulty protected from the persecution of the Florentines and the excommunication of the Pope." The Cardinal Legate of Pope John XXII. ordered Dante's bones to be burned, together with his treatise "De Monarchia." In 1483, the Podestà of Ravenna built a mausoleum for them, which was rebuilt by Cardinal Valenti Gonsaga in 1780. But in 1865, on the sexcentenary of Dante's birth, the suspicion was verified that the body of the poet was no longer in the mausoleum, and in repairing an old chapel in the Church of San Francesco, a wooden box was discovered, containing a perfect skeleton of a man of Dante's age and stature, with an inscription on it, in which Fra Antonio de Santi says that he had removed the body thither in 1677. Only a few small bones were found in the mausoleum. The skeleton was transferred to Lombardo's urn, in the mausoleum, and Fra Antonio's object in removing it may have been to prevent the depredation of such sacred relics.

And Milton has not escaped. In his early Latin poem he had anticipated that he would one day wear the Parnassian laurel, and added: "Ast ego * * * secura pace quiescam." The first part of his youthful prophecy was amply fulfilled; not, alas! the second. Dr. Garth complained that "Even churches are no sanctuaries now," and the complaint is emphasized by what befell the remains of the great Puritan. He was buried in St. Giles's, Cripplegate, on Nov. 12, 1674, and for 119 years—until 1793—no monument was raised over his grave, and the exact spot of his interment was forgotten.

But in 1790, search was made; and on Aug. 3 it was announced that his coffin had been found. The church authorities rightly "disdained to disturb the sacred ashes." But that night a publican, a pawnbroker, a surgeon, and a coffinmaker got into the church and opened the leaden shell. The publican "pulled hard at the teeth," and at last got one knocked out by a stone! These body-snatchers felt strongly inclined to steal the whole lower jaw; and, after pawing and handling the hallowed remains, these sacrilegious wretches tore out some of the hair and stole some of the bones. As recently as 1852 a writer in "Notes and Queries" says: "I have handled one of Milton's ribs." Well might the poet Cowper protest against these grewsome and indecent familiarities committed by ignorant and graceless boors!

The bones of William the Conqueror lie undisturbed at Caen, in St. Stephen's Abbey. William Rufus, when he had been fatally wounded by the arrow of Wat Tyrrell in the New Forest, fell dead from his horse. His body was carried in a common cart by two rustics to Winchester; and the fall of the cathedral tower soon afterward was regarded as a judgment on the building which enshrined the wicked "Red King." His coffin was opened in 1868, and even then it became clear that the bones had been previously disturbed: for they lay in a promiscuous heap. The corpse had been clad in a red cloak embroidered with gold; and with it lay the fragment of an arrow and a massive uncut turquois. It is said that the Puritans had previously rifled the tomb and taken from it a gold ring and a chalice. This is, however, very doubtful; for chalices were buried only with great ecclesiastics.

Henry II. was buried at Fontevrault; and his son, Richard I., was laid at his feet. Their remains, like those of other royal personages buried there, are said to have been scattered to the winds by anarchic mobs during the French Revolution. The tombs, though much injured, are still beautiful.

When Edward I. died, he left instructions that his bones were to be boiled, and yearly to be carried by his army to the invasion of Scotland. These instructions were probably ignored; for, when his tomb was opened by the Society of Antiquaries in 1771, those present gazed for a moment on the features of the great victor before they sank into dust. The gold cloth was still folded round the colossal corpse; and the cast in the eyes was distinctly noticeable. The snow-white hair still remained. The coffin was then filled with pitch. So far as I know, the tomb of Edward III., at Westminster, has never been opened, nor that of his famous son, the Black Prince, at Canterbury.

There is a dim tradition that, much more than a century ago, the tomb under which the two sister Queens—Mary, the Roman Catholic, and Elizabeth, the Protestant, regno consortes et urna—lie side by side had fallen into disrepair, and that a bold Westminster boy crept into the hollow vault, and, through an aperture in the coffin, laid his hand on the heart of the mighty Tudor Queen. Passing over this incident, I will only mention the discovery of the

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body of Charles I., when George IV. was Prince Regent. It has been asserted, and is, I believe, true, that the nation wished the body of him whom they always called "the saint and martyr" to be removed from Windsor and buried in Westminster Abbey, and that a sum of no less than £70,000 was intrusted by Parliament to Charles II. to erect a tomb over the remains of his father. If the story be true, the entire sum disappeared and was not put to the intended purpose. It was, however, supposed that the "White King's" coffin, at any rate, had been transferred to the abbey. It was in order to settle a doubt on this point that George IV., then Prince Regent, went down into the vaults of Windsor with the famous physician, Sir Henry Halford. There they found the coffins of Henry VIII. and of his wife, Lady Jane Seymour, and between them lay a coffin on which were rudely scratched the letters "C. I." In order to be sure that this was, indeed, the coffin of the executed King, they opened it—and there lay before them the handsome face, just as Vandyke depicted it, though (as always happens in such cases) the nose fell in immediately that the corpse was exposed to the open air. Then—I simply tell the tale as it was told to me, for, though there must be some printed accounts of the event, I have never seen them—Sir Henry Halford took up by the hair the decapitated head, and placed it on the palm of his hand, which was covered by his silk handkerchief. When he replaced the head in the coffin the vertebra of the neck, which had been smoothly severed by the axe of the executioner, was lying on his handkerchief, and the Prince Regent remarked to Sir Henry that this would be an interesting relic for him. He took it, and had it set in gold, with the inscription, "Os Caroli Primi, heu intercisum." I believe that, by the wish and right-feeling of His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, this relic of the hapless King has been replaced in the coffin. Every one will recall the sanguinary epigram of Lord Byron upon the incident which I have narrated.

It must not be supposed from the instances which I have given that royal tombs in Westminster Abbey and other cathedrals are peculiarly liable to be disturbed by irreverent curiosity. For one coffin that has thus been opened there are hundreds which have not been touched.

Vaults may be opened for some important end; but the actual disturbance of the relics of the dead, and the stealing of these relics, has on the whole been the exception. During the restoration of my church, St. Margaret's, Westminster, I could have had a splendid opportunity of opening the coffins of William Caxton, the first English printer, and of Sir Walter Raleigh, "the father of the United States," as during the repairs, the vault containing their mortal remains was exposed to view; but even the chance of deciding the uncertainty about Sir Walter's decapitated head—which, some say, his son buried in St. Margaret's—did not tempt. Of all the dead, I say: "Let reverence triumph over curiosity. Requiescat in pace!"

Curious Errors in Titles.

From The Critic.

A publisher handed me, not long since, a postcard which he had received from California. It read thus: "Have your any Treties on The Edable Frog?" Another treasured postcard in his possession, coming from South Dakota, asks for a price list of his books, "especially the one that treats of Pharo." The last word was at first spelt "Faro" and then "corrected." At the same time that the publisher showed me this card, he told me that he had recently received an order for a copy of "The Fair Rose of the Bondage." As you have guessed, the book referred to by the last two writers quoted above was Dr. Charles S. Robinson's "Pharaohs of the Bondage."

The Free Circulating Library.

TWO NEW BRANCHES ESTABLISHED —OTHER IMPORTANT CHANGES.

The year 1897 will be a memorable one in the history of the New York Free Circulating Library. One new branch has been opened within the past fortnight, a second one is practically ready to be thrown open for public use, and it is expected that this week will see it in full operation, while, besides these library branch extensions, several other changes have been made which will work to the greater advantage and convenience of the public.

These two additions give the New York Free Circulating Library nine branches, and in no year since the first branch was started, in Bond Street, in 1880, has there been more than one addition. The new ones are well situated, in opposite sections of the city, the one recently opened being known as the Riverside Branch, at 262 West Sixty-ninth Street, and the one about to be opened being at 1,523 Second Avenue, on the northwest corner of Seventy-ninth Street. This will be known as the Yorkville Branch. It may be interesting to those not personally familiar with the extent of the New York Free Circulating Library to know just where the various branches and the seven which have been in active operation for some time are:

Bond Street Branch.—No. 49 Bond Street; opened in 1880.

Ottendorfer Branch.—No. 135 Second Avenue; opened in 1884.

George Bruce Branch—No. 226 West Forty-second Street; opened in 1888.

Jackson Square Branch.—No. 251 West Thirteenth Street; opened in 1888.

Harlem Branch.—No. 13 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; opened in 1892.

Muhlenberg Branch.—No. 330 Sixth Avenue; opened in 1892.

Bloomingdale Branch.—No. 810 Amsterdam Avenue; opened in 1896.

The chief librarian is Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick, and his headquarters are in the George Bruce Branch, in Forty-second Street.

Several interesting incidents are associated with the new Riverside Branch. It is the direct outcome of the Riverside Association, which has been doing excellent charitable and institutional work on the west side for several years. As the work grew and the library became larger it was thought that the Free Circulating Library could better attend to that department, so the Riverside Association turned over all of its books to the library, about 2,000, and as many more have been added, making 4,000 volumes available for use. The library has two comfortable rooms in the building adjoining the Association House, one room being the public reading room. Miss Kate Kaufmann, who was librarian previous to the change, has been made librarian in charge of this new branch.

The Yorkville Branch, which is soon to be opened, has one large room on the ground floor of its Second Avenue building. It will start with 3,000 books, and the librarian in charge will be Miss Adelaide E. Brown, formerly first assistant at the Harlem Branch. A novel change in the method of drawing books from these new branches is the introduction of the open-shelf system, allowing readers to go to the shelves themselves and make their own selections. The only free library in the city where this method has been in general vogue is the St. Agnes Parish Library, in West Ninety-first Street, which is open for general public use. The new branches of the New York Free Circulating Library will, of course, appeal to a larger number of persons, and the success or failure of this greater freedom in selecting books will be watched with considerable interest. The plan has worked with most excellent results in many cities throughout the country, and there is no doubt that the system will be eminently beneficial here. One excellent advantage is that it gives the person an opportunity of becoming better acquainted with the books than can possibly happen when he has to call for a certain volume from the desk.

Another excellent change is the extension of the two-book system to all the branches except the Ottendorfer Branch. Here, however, it will undoubtedly be applied as soon as the addition now being erected to the building is completed. This plan has been tried experimentally for two years at the Jackson Square Branch, in West Thirteenth Street, and met with such favor that the recent extension has just been put into effect. It permits every borrower to draw out two books at a time, but only one of the two can be fiction. This will increase the demand for history and travels, for it is found especially the case among the younger readers, that if only one book can be taken, a decided preference is shown for stories, but if two may be taken, the boys, particularly, are glad to call for some work of history or adventure.

The entire library staff of the New York Free Circulating Library has recently been placed upon civil service rules, and whenever promotions are to be made, competitive examinations will be open to all, promotion being regulated upon ability and merit.

The new addition to the Ottendorfer Branch, which will give that crowded library a fine extension for its rapidly accumulating books, is making progress nicely, but will not be ready for use until early in the Fall. This addition is made possible through the generosity of Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer, and he has recently signified his intention of refitting the entire library with the most approved iron-sheet book stacks, which will be floored over with glass. When entirely finished, the Ottendorfer Branch will be as perfect in its appointments as any library in the city.

The traveling library department, which has been constantly growing during the last few years, has just been domiciled in separate and permanent quarters in the Forty-second Street building. Through this department about 3,000 books are circulated monthly among the public schools, clubs, charitable organizations, and private reading classes. The books are sent in boxes containing from 50 to 300 volumes.

The new changes adopted have been entirely in the line of greater convenience and freedom to the public. For those who may like to avail themselves of the library privileges it may be helpful to know that any resident of the City of New York, over ten years of age, bringing proper references, may take out a book.

The regulations further state:

No book shall be kept out more than two weeks—beyond this a fine of 1 cent for each day is incurred. At the discretion of the librarian in charge, this time may be further restricted in case of books in great demand. Books not returned will be sent for at the cost of the borrower, who cannot take another book until all charges are paid.

Any book may be renewed once for two weeks, if application is made.

The library hours, for the delivery and return of books at all branches, are from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. on week days; on Sundays, (except at Muhlenberg and Bloomingdale,) from 4 P. M. to 9 P. M. The Muhlenberg Branch is open on Sundays from 3 to 5. P. M.

A free reading room is attached to each of the branches except the Muhlenberg and Bloomingdale Branches. Any one may use these rooms by registering and taking out a member's ticket, which he keeps in his possession while reading and returns to the custodian on leaving the room.

At the reading rooms of the Ottendorfer, Bruce, Jackson Square, and Harlem Branches separate accommodations are provided for women and users of the reference library.

Books Received.

FICTION.

Simbeam Stories and others. By Annie Flint. 12mo. New York: Bonnell, Silver & Co. $1.00.

A Galahad of the Greeks. The Widow Lamport. By S. Levett-Yeats. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.00.

More Sentiment. By A. J. Dawson. 12mo. New York: John Lane. $1.25.

A Story Teller's Pack. By Frank R. Stockton. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

The Sun of Saratoga. By Joseph A. Altsheler. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Spanish Castles on the Rhine. By David Skaats Foster. 18mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 75c.

Passions de Jeunes Filles. Par Pierre Sales. 12mo. Paris: Ernest Flammarion. 3f. 50. Paper.

L'Enfant Du Péché. Par Pierre Sales. 12mo. Paris. Ernest Flammarion. 3f. 50. Paper.

The Lily of the Valley. By H. de Balzac. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

The Third Violet. By Stephen Crane. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.00.

The Story of Oliver Twist. By Charles Dickens. Condensed for home and school reading. By Ella Boyce Kirk. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 60c.

The Choir Invisible. By James Lane Allen. 16mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Leonora of the Yawmish. By Francis Dana. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Bound to be an Electrician; or, Franklin Bell's Success. By Edward Stratemeyer. 12mo. New York. William L. Allison & Co.

A Pretty Bandit. By Frank Bailey Millard. 12mo. New York: The Eskdale Press.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Heart of Life. By James Buckham. 18 mo. Boston: Copeland & Day. 75c.

Position and Action in Singing. By Edmund J. Myer. 12mo. New York: Edgar S. Werner. $1.25.

Asia. By Frank G. Carpenter. 12mo. New York: American Book Company. 60 cents.

A Castaway, and Other Addresses. By F. B. Meyer. 12mo. New York; Fleming H. Revell Company. 30 cents.

The Problem of Jesus. By George D. Boardman. 12mo. Philadelphia: A. J. Rowland. 50 cents.

Upland Pastures. By Adeline Knapp. 8vo. East Aurora: Roycroft Printing Shop.

The Ancient Hebrew Tradition. By Dr. Fritz Hommel. 12mo. New York: E. & J. B. Young & Co. $1.75.

Nursery Problems. Edited by Dr. Leroy M. Yale. 12mo. New York: The Contemporary Publishing Company.

Cap and Gown. Selected by Frederic Lawrence Knowles. 16mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.25.

Lost Lineage. By Carrie Goldsmith Childs. 16mo. Floral Park: Mayflower Publishing Company. $1.

Mammon. By Louis M. Elshemus. 16mo. New York: Eastman Lewis. $1.25.

The Locomotive: Its Failures and Remedies. By Thomas Pearce. 12mo. Wolverhampton: Thomas Pearce. $1.

The Bible. Its Meaning and Supremacy. By F. W. Farrar. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

The Factors of Shorthand Speed; or, How to Become a Stenographic Expert. By David Wolfe Brown. 12mo. New York: Shorthand Publication Bureau.

Ruth the Gleaner. By May Field McKeane. 12mo. Philadelphia: A. J. Rowland.

In the Present World. By George Hodges. 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.

Kakemonos. By W. Carlton Dawe. 12mo. New York: John Lane. $1.25.

Marriage Questions in Modern Fiction, and Other Essays on Kindred Subjects. By Elizabeth Rachel Chapman. 12mo. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

Gods and Their Makers. By Lawrence Housman. 12mo. New York: John Lane. $1.25.

Practical Training for Athletics, Health and Pleasure. By Randolph Faries. 12mo. New York: The Outing Publishing Company.

Dynamic Sociology, or Applied Social Science. By Lester F. Ward. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 2 vols.

Mining in the Northwest. A Complete Review of the Mineral Resources of Washington and British Columbia. 8vo. Edited by L. K. Hodges. Seattle: The Post-Intelligencer. Paper, 50 cents.

John Crome and John Sell Cotman. By Laurence Binyon. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Beyond the Pale. By B. M. Croker. 16mo. New York: Peter Fenelon. Paper, 25 cents.

The Devotions of Bishop Andrewes, Translated from the Greek and Arranged Anew by John Henry Newman. 12mo. New York: George H. Richmond & Co.

Corporation Finance. By Thomas L. Greene. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

Bird Life. By Frank M. Chapman. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.75.

Some Questions of Good English Examined in Controversies with Dr. Fitzedward Hall. By Ralph Olmsted Williams. 8vo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $3.75.

The Writings of Thomas Jefferson. Collected and Edited by Paul Leicester Ford. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Vol. VIII.

The Manual of American Water Works. Compiled from Special Returns. Edited by M. N. Baker. 8vo. New York: The Engineering News Publishing Company.

Modern Poet Prophets. By William Norman Guthrie. 8vo. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company. $2.00.

Gospel of the Stars, or Wonders of Astrology. By Gabriel, (James Hingston.) 12mo. New York: The Eskdale Press.

The Railway Builder. A Handbook for Estimating the Cost of American Railway Construction and Equipment. By William Jasper Nicolls. 18mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $2.00.

The Claims of the Old Testament. By Stanley Leathe. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

Two Lectures on Theism. By Andrew Seth. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

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Hired Furnished. Being Certain Economical Housekeeping Adventures in England. By Margaret B. Wright. 16mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25.

The Grimm Webster. German-English and English-German Dictionary. 18mo. Chicago: Laird & Lee. $1.

Going Abroad? Some Advice. By Robert Luce. 16mo. Boston: Robert & Linn Luce. $1.

On a Western Campus. By the Class of Ninety-eight, Iowa College, Grinnell, Iowa. 16mo. Buffalo: Charles Wells Moulton.

The Treatment of Nature in Dante's "Divina Commedia." By L. Oscar Kuhns. 12mo. New York: Edward Arnold.

Art and Artists.

Mr. Taylor, in Puck, has made the most telling of cartoons. It shows a gentleman in his own garden (locality Princeton) under the shade of his own fig or apple tree, dancing a baby on his foot, while his two other children are amusing themselves. Then there is a quiet lady telling her little girl the story she has just been reading. Peering over the hedge and the picket we find there are many spies, with opera glasses and kodaks, who are trying to find out what is going on in this peaceful retreat. The quiet man in his garden is Mr. Cleveland, and the lady Mrs. Cleveland. The Peeking Toms are all labeled. It is excellent work as a picture, for it tells its story so plainly that any one can understand it.

Octave Uzanne alone could describe the exhibition of fans now being held in London. Queen Victoria's contributions to the collection are priceless. There was one fan of Marie Antoinette's, quite a small one, multi-colored, with mother of pearl sticks. One fan had once belonged to Clotilde, daughter of Louis XV. Another was of the time of Louis XIV., embossed with gold, and painted on "chicken skin." Chicken skin has, however, nothing to do with the pullet or cock or hen, being only a carefully prepared kid skin.

Among the jubilee gifts to the Queen exhibited in London, there is one, presented to her Majesty by the Emperor of China. The former Queen of Hawaii, sent the royal monogram, formed of red feathers, encircled by a wreath of royal Hawaiian yellow and green feathers. The whole is inclosed in a plush and gilt frame, ornamented with the English and Hawaiian arms in enamel and gilt stars, each with eight points, symbolical of the eight principal islands of Hawaii. The royal yellow feathers are from the royal bird, and are the same as those used in the formation of the state cloak. The birds are black, and possess only one yellow feather under each wing. They are caught and the feathers are picked out, the bird then being released, so that the feathers may grow again. The green and red feathers are from other birds, the use of whose plumage is confined to royal personages.

The old four-poster may have been a miracle of art, but the iron bedstead of to-day is a much healthier piece of furniture to sleep on. The elaborate treasure box of old, with its chiselings and deep cuttings, was fine, but the iron safe of to-day is better as far as security goes. The Florentine carved escritoire gives place to even a kitchen table when you want to write. The

question whether purely ornamental furniture will find a lasting place is in the future.

The province of this supplement is to call attention to progress made in decorative art, which art may cover many subjects. The June number of Locomotive Engineering—the cover—appears in brilliant red and yellow, outlined with black, the effects of which are excellent. Advantage has been taken of the embossing process. Design and lettering are capital. In fact, this cover is the best we have seen, and credit should be given to the artist and printer.

Andrew Lang, who knows everything, tells of an old panel which was represented to be an authentic portrait of Shakespeare when it was worked over. That is to say, by an expert under it was found a layer of meglip, and in Shakespeare's time that was an unknown substance. He cited the use of the Roentgen rays, which detected a fraudulent Turner. Once there was a Rembrandt, and unquestioned. Just under it was found a Joseph, painted in red, but the picture was authentic all the same, because Rembrandt had painted himself over his first picture, and made use of the red in the back picture. And, by the way, it is seriously argued that Joseph did not wear a "coat of many colors." But as to pictures, you can't always tell. Mr. Lang described a much-lauded Titian, and people went very wild over its richness of color and its great splendor, and all these art cliches, and then, when the wicked restorer tried to better it, under the Titian was seen the heavy face of his Majesty, George IV.

M. J. de Morgan, so it is reported, has severed his connection with Egypt, and is going to Persia, where he will prosecute researches in behalf of the French Government. M. de Morgan is familiar with the Persia of the past, having visited the country several times and made many excavations there.

A capital story was Mrs. W. K. Clifford's "Mrs. Keith's Crime." It was as a combination the most entertaining and the most impossible of fiction. In "Mrs. Keith's Crime" there was a remarkable Jew, who was neither a usurer nor was he loud-voiced, but was quite a good fellow. Fisher Unwin is to reprint Mrs. Clifford's story.

The announcement is made that Jesse Spalding of Chicago has given $15,000 to the town of Athens, Ga., for a public library and museum. The cornerstone of the building will be laid in August.

The Council of the Royal Academy has bought for the Government of New South Wales Mr. W. H. Margetson's picture, "The Sea Hath Pearls." A picture by the same artist, "Ellen Terry as Lady Macbeth," has been purchased by Sir Henry Irving. Mrs. Margetson, who is a daughter of Mr. Joseph Hatton, is also an artist of distinction.

A most characteristic monument has been erected in Paris to the memory of Charlet, who best kept alive by his art the remembrance of the Napoleonic soldier. There is a column, surmounted by a game cock, who crows, and leaning against the column is a real grognard of the empire, in his high bonnet de poile. A true gamin de Paris wants to touch his musket, and the old soldier is pulling his own long mustache.

Sales of Blacks and Whites attract purchasers in London, and among the recent offerings were several of Mr. Charles Dana Gibson's. There were also black and whites by that really clever "poster man," Steinlen, who is far stronger than any who exercise that rather doubtful calling. There were many good Phil Mays and some ugly Beerbohms.

The Royal Society had a conversazione the other day. At such a "function" all kinds of people—men and women—meet and talk and chatter about all kinds of things. You might see there the very last butterfly or the bones of the Naguanda race, their skeletons, as Prof. Flinders Petrie discovered them, which mortal remains, he says, belong to 3000 B. C. This distinguished Egyptologist thinks the Naguanda people were cannibals. One useful instrument shown was Prof. Norman Collie's pocket barometer, which had been practically used in a recent survey in the Himalayas. It had stood shaking and rough usage during an extended trip, and had not lost its accuracy. One big thing much admired was the skeleton of one of the huge ostrich-like, extinct birds of Madagascar; it was cleverly built up at the British Museum from parts brought home, and was the first achievement of the kind in Europe. The egg of another of the group (Aepyornis maximus) was exhibited, and it was a gigantic specimen, five or six times as large as an ostrich egg. One thing the ladies shrunk from was what looked like a harmless bee, pinned on a cardboard, but it was the fatal Tsetse fly, which horried insect, has kept back the civilization of Africa.

Sir Julius Raines, an English officer, who distinguished himself at the Crimea, has been for many years collecting Japanese masks. In one of their sacred dramas the Japanese actors all use masks. In former days these masks, or those worn by the female characters, were made of ivory. Modern tusks not having breadth sufficient for the making of a mask, mastodon ivory was used, which furnished ample material. Many of these ivory Japanese masks are nothing short of masterpieces of art. To Americans this mask making of the Japanese is curious in an ethnological sense, because the false face was much used by the aboriginal races of our North Pacific coast.

What is called "the pin test" is a certain measure applicable in determining the age of white paint on a picture. It is the quality of the carbonate of lead to harden after a certain time—not the duration of this time—for its solidification is not known. Anyhow, when there are heavy whites on a picture, the pin test may be used. If the white is readily punctured, then this pigment is of recent application, and the picture is comparatively new. Restorations are determinable in this way. It is said that certain so-called Turners were found to be of recent manufacture by an application of the pin.

A Literary Choice.

From Harper's Bazar.

I've read and I've read and I've read,
O'er hundreds of books I have pored,
But give me the book that reads as if it
Was writ with the point of a sword.

Ink's all very well in its way,
But I don't want ink any more;
The book that I want is one that's been writ
With grewsomely gurgling gore.

And while I am fond of my sleep,
My nods and my naps I'll forsake
For the tale that is warranted night after night
To keep me a-staring awake—

A tale that is made up entire
Of thunder and blizzards and sea,
And muskets and cannon and sabres and shot,
Is the tale that will satisfy me!

Books and Authors.

While English literary men, doctors, actors, musicians and others have had such honors given them as the privilege of tacking a "Sir" to their names permits, why should not publishers be so dignified? It is said that on the occasion of the coming jubilee some of the leading English publishers will receive titles. Sir Sampson Low, Sir John Murray, Sir William Heinemann, Sir John Lane, Sir Frederick Macmillan, and even Sir Bernard Quaritch would sound nicely. But would their names in full thus appear on title pages or in advertisements?

Of all silly things the most absurd was a hoax perpetrated some years ago in the West. It was the manufacture of some metropolis in Alaska, built, so it was described "in the remote past." Prof. Jordan goes for that humbug in the June number of Appleton's Popular Science Monthly, and he shows how the photograph of the city, so widely circulated and swallowed by the credulous, was originally a poor picture taken of Bath in England.

The question is being mooted in England whether there ought or ought not to be a railroad to Stonehenge. If, say archaeologists, there ever were cheap trippers to Stonehenge in a twelvemonth, there would not be a splinter of stone left. Somebody proposed a good road for bicycles, which should pass near this monument, but even wheelmen, so it was intimated, would carry off a monolith.

The bound volume of The Century Magazine from November, 1896, to April, 1897, is now ready. There are 1,000 pages and 300 illustrations. In it is Gen. Horace Porter's "Campaigning with Grant" and Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's "Hugh Wynne" and Mary Hartwell Catherwood's "The Days of Jeanne d'Arc." The shorter stories are many and written by all the leading authors of to-day. One authoritative article in the volume is Capt. Mahan's papers on Lord Nelson. The art of The Century Magazine is of the best.

The output of the London publishers in romance literature for the forthcoming Summer, it is said, will be overwhelming. The hope is that the Jubilee season will create an increased demand for fiction.

After almost twenty years of consecutive labor, Mr. Ebsworth will present the concluding volume of the Roxburghe Ballads.

In The Independent will soon appear Simon Newcomb's "Science During the Victorian Era," an article of exceeding interest. Principal Fairbairn of Oxford University has written a paper entitled "Religious Thought in the Victorian Era," and Mr. W. T. Stead one on "The Queen as Monarch." Another article, "The Queen and Her Family," comes from Mrs. Oliphant. Then, to complete this number, William Watson has written an ode, and the present laureate, Alfred Austin, has contributed a jubilee poem—all in the same number.

The leading fiction in Lippincott's Magazine for July will be Duffield Osborne's "A Mountain Moloch."

The most recent publications of the Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. of New York are "The Private Life of the Queen," a work of K. Waliszewski's, "Peter the Great," and A. Conan Doyle's "Uncle Bernac."

The Messrs. Harper & Brothers will publish about the middle of this month Justin McCarthy's "A History of Our Own Times," which the author has brought up to 1880.

"Intelligence," which is the continuation of the "Metaphysical Magazine," has for editor Mr. Leander Edmund Whipple, and is published at 503 Fifth Avenue, New York. In the June number the leading articles are "Man and Nature," "Modern Astrology," "Philosophy of the Divine Man," "Mazdaism and Being," "Bhagavad Gita," "Esoteric Puritanism," "Occultism," and other kindred topics.

Mr. W. A. Shaw's "The History of Currency," the third edition of which was recently published by Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons, has been translated into French and also into Japanese.

You might fancy that "La Revue du Palais," published in Paris, (to be had of Messrs. Meyer Brothers & Co. of New York,) was devoted only to judicial matters. It does contain much serious business, as "L'Eloquence au Palais," "La Plaidoirie à Rome," and tells of the orators of the Parquet, as were Berryer, Chaix d'Est-Ange, Jules Favre, Lachaud, and others, past and present, but besides that it has much of a romantic character. There is a short novel by Gyp, a comedy in it, too, and Catulle Mendes writes of Alfred de Vigny.

Oh! the allurements in it! It is a pamphlet which booms. The cover is half red, half green, with GOLD in huge yellow characters running across it, and it tells of the fortunes to be picked up at Koo Ten Ai, or Coeur d'Alêne, or in Baker County, and almost anywhere else, in those regions 10,000 or 12,000 miles away. There is the old stock story of the laundry woman, who could not get her pay for a washed shirt, and took stock in the Cherub Claim, and she is now living in Paris (address given) on an income of $188,000 a year. This brochure, entitled the "New Bonanzaland, with a Brief Description of Booms," is by Prof. Donan, and is published by the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company of Portland, Ore.

Mr. Gladstone's edition of "Bishop Butler" is to be issued by the Clarendon Press in cheaper form. The volumes are to be uniform with his "Studies."

A new book by Tolstoi is to be published. It is a study of the relationship between the sexes. The work is taken from a diary kept by the author.

Mr. Norton Longman is the possessor of many of the Wordsworth and Coleridge manuscripts. One curious fact comes out, that Wordsworth, his sister, and Coleridge corrected each other's writings. On one folio sheet, in Coleridge's handwriting, is written his "Ancient Mariner," and there are seventy-one corrections.

Such good as the Psychical Research has done for us remains yet to be seen. Be this as it may, Mr. Andrew Lang is to make "a Book of Dreams and Ghosts," which the Longmans are to publish. In Winter, when the nights are long and dark, this is the kind of book to read and so get the creeps. Dream books used to grace the kitchen dresser, now they are to find other and more recherché quarters.

Victor Hugo left in charge of his literary executor a series of letters written in 1832. These are to be incorporated in a volume, the title of which will be "France et Belgique." There will be much in this book of Hugo's which has never before been printed.

That most able writer M. Gabriel Monod has a volume of essays in press. Among the subjects treated are J. Darmesteter, the Oberammergau Passion Plays, Victor Hugo, and the English historian J. R. Green.

Interest in the Dreyfus matter increases, and "The Truth About the Dreyfus Case," published by Messrs. Ward & Lock, in London, is exciting marked attention. In The June Forum, under the signature of "Vindex," this defense of Capt. Dreyfus may be found, and it looks as if the French officer had been made the subject of religious hate, and its victem.

The jubilee books are wonderfully plenty. In the columns of English journals notices of these particular volumes abound. The British Museum will have to think of an extension of its shelves.

The cost of the forty-six volumes, excluding Chaucer, published by the Kelmscott Press, under William Morris's supervision, is £500. It is positive that the larger demand for these illustrious volumes comes from this side of the world.

It is pleasant to learn that the Library of Manuscripts which William Morris collected, is not to be dispersed. It has been bought in block by a devoted admirer of Morris, and is to be kept intact. This collection contains many treasures of the fifteenth century.

The action of what we are all calling "plucky little Greece" inevitably recalls Lord Byron and that other friend to the same struggling country, Dr. Samuel Howe. Most persons who remember that this great philanthropist and teacher fought for Greece in his youthful ardor, do not know that he was the subject of one of Whittier's poems, that called "The Hero." Herein are exploited some of Howe's virtues, notably a brave deed, when,

"Once, over purple mountains,
Died away the Grecian sun,
And the far Cyllenian ranges
Paled and darkened, one by one—

Fell the Turk, a bolt of thunder,
Cleaving all the quiet sky,
And against his sharp steel lightnings
Stood the Suliote but to die."

We beg to acknowledge from Messrs. Meyer Brothers & Co. of 1,132 Broadway the "Catalogue Annuel de la Librairie Française" for 1896, the publisher of which is Lamm of the Librairie Nilsson, 338 Rue St. Honoré, Paris. This catalogue has been issued ever since 1840. Form of arrangement is excellent, and as to print it could not be clearer. There are several indexes, cross ones, so that a subject, the name of the author, and publisher can be found in an instant. The alphabetical table of topics, some eighteen closely printed pages, gives an idea of the variety and scope of French books for last year.

Sunday, June 13th.

Illustrated Weekly Magazine

OF

The New York Times

There will be many striking features, among them the following:

NEW YORK NORMAL COLLEGE

An elaborate illustrated article on this institution. Double page illustration containing portraits of more than 1,000 young women at the morning assembly in the chapel. Handsome pictures of President Thomas Hunter and his secretary, and a series of half-tone pictures of various classes.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Attractive illustrations in connection with commencement exercises next Sunday. Full page portrait of the class of '97. The first page of the Magazine will contain a portrait of Francis Landey Patton, D. D., LL.D., the President of Princeton University. The portraits will be accompanied by an interesting sketch of Princeton commencement, the principal New Yorkers in the class of '97, and of President Patton's work.

WELLS COLLEGE

Charming half-page picture of the girl graduates of '97 in cap and gown. Reproduction of the memorial window presented to the college by the class of '85, of which Mrs. Grover Cleveland was a member.

ON THE WHEEL

Another of the interesting descriptions of bicycle tours in and around New York. Interesting description of the ride to Delaware Water Gap; excellent map of the road.

NASHVILLE EXPOSITION

Handsome half-tone reproduction and description of the rose window for the Woman's Building.

BROOKLYN SCHOOL BOARD

Portraits of the forty-five members of the Board of Education, accompanied by a brief sketch of each.

THE NEW GRAND MASTER

Portrait and sketch of Wm. A. Sutherland of Rochester, who has just been elected to the chief office of the Grand Lodge of the Masons of the State.

UNITED STATES TREASURER

Portrait and sketch of Ellis H. Roberts, President of the Franklin National Bank of New York, who has just been chosen to this high office.

IN THE DRAMATIC FIELD

Half-page scenes from "A Round of Pleasure" and from "The Whirl of The Town," together with portraits of Myron Rice, Mabel Clark, R. L. C. Bennett, and Marie Celeste.

The news pages will contain the usual attractive features, among others Harold Frederic's cable letter from London, and bright news letters from Paris, Berlin, and other European centres.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."